

WHAT'S ON

JAKARTA

PROGRAM

DECEMBER 1995, NO.103

PRICE : Rp. 6,000/US\$2.50

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THE CAT'S OUT OF THE BAG

INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE

OPENS DECEMBER IN BALI

INDONESIA - Organizations

The Rising Phenomenon

Mr. and Mrs. Sudwikatmono

Many Happy Returns of The Day

Cover Story
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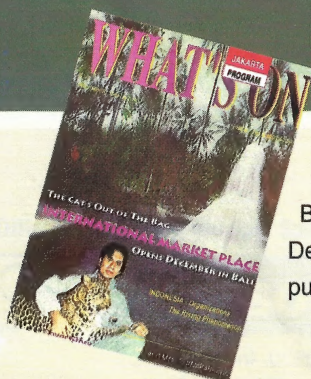
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Publisher : Yayasan Acara Jakarta

SIUPP: No. 268/MENPEN/SIUPP/D.1/1990



publisher's note

(103)



President

December of course brings the Christmas season, and on behalf of the management and staff of Jakarta Program/What's On may I wish you all a very Happy Christmas and Happy New Year 1996.

Our main topic this month takes a look at the latest phenomenon that is appearing on the Indonesian political scene - OTB's or "formless organisations" - and the changing role of ORMAS as they jockey for influence prior to the next elections. Besides other sources, we are particularly grateful to Former Army Chief of Staff and Minister for Home Affairs **Rudini** for making the time to provide us with an exclusive interview so that he could air his views on this important matter.

In a related feature - Out Of The Shadows - we look at how other 'secret societies' have grown up in many countries around the world and how the shadowy tentacles of some have even reached inside governments.



Spurred by a press release from British Airways, Rich Peters reports that the 26-point Challenge made by the October International Children's Conference on the Environment was not just childish fantasy but raised some very valid issues. We welcome another new contributor, Pavan Kapoor, who tells us that Cellulite is the Fat Celebrity of Today, while Kim Hodgson examines the allure of perfume in Message in a Bottle.

Besides keeping you abreast as usual, with all the people and events in the news and the latest on the social circuit, this month we also take you on a trip around Jakarta's latest museum, Ripley's Believe It Or Not, where all sort of odd things turn up.

Our Flight Section article features Gulf Air, an airline that has grown from small beginnings to become a major international carrier in the Middle East. Plus, of course, our up-to-date flight schedules for Jakarta and Bali.

Sudwikatmono

COVER NOTE:

Bali is always paradise, but with the opening of the **International Market Place, Kuta Centre** in December, a whole new dream becomes a reality. As you can see, **Jay Ansari** has got the whole project purring like a kitten. Cover Photograph - **Mickey Scooth**.

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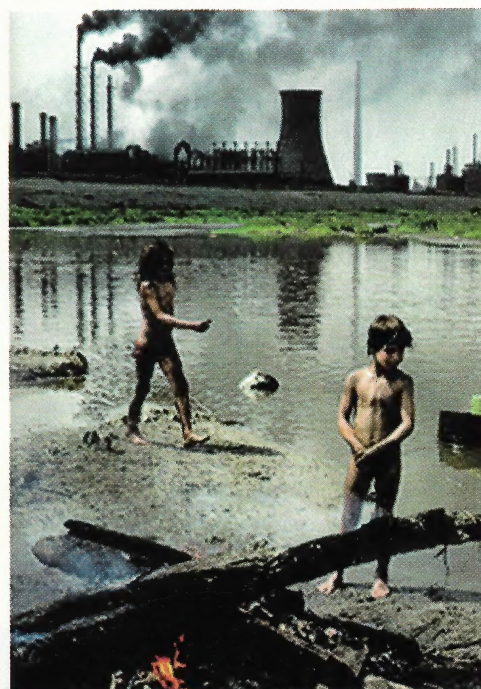
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Another Look At The Month's Stories

VIEW

FROM THE POND

Holiday Camp

It may be part of the rehabilitation process for prisoners to have access to newspapers. However, one finds it a little difficult to following the reasoning of the Hong Kong High Court Judge who ruled that to remove the horse-racing section from the newspaper was an infringement of human rights. Since the prison service had taken such action, illegal gambling on horse-racing had dramatically declined among the Crown Colony's 'official guests'. But now? Back to the holiday camp atmosphere...

Who Needs An Office

Not many top executives nowadays it seems. The advent of the pager and handphone means that the office is just a convenient address for receiving mail and having a receptionist/secretary/typist prepare documents for signing on the daily visit. For today's business man, both expatriate and Indonesian, is a man on the run, a meeting here, a meeting there, always in constant touch with whoever needs him. Or is he? One growing annoyance is trying to find a peaceful bar or restaurant to unwind in after work. More and more, that quiet drink is being interrupted by the constant shrill of pagers and handphones - why do people have to shout into their handphones? Who needs an office? I do, to get away from the modern communication menace...

A Matter Of Attitude

Jackie Mann wasn't a hero when I knew him. True, he was a decorated Spitfire pilot from the Battle of Britain, but to the regulars of the Pickwick Bar in the Marble Tower Hotel in Beirut, Jackie was 'mine host'. An ex-MEA pilot, Jackie remained a transplanted Brit. who enjoyed the climate and comfortable lifestyle the city had to offer, but never 'went native' as the old colonialists would say - Arabic and French remained as foreign to Jackie as Lebanese cuisine. Snatched from the streets of Beirut in May 1989 shortly before his 75th birthday, he became a pawn in the Middle Eastern turmoil. Jackie endured 865 days of enforced incarceration before his eventual release. Again forsaking England - "It's too bloody cold!" - the Manns settled in Cyprus, but sadly wife Sunnie died of cancer in November 1992. With increasing health problems aggravated by his imprisonment, Jackie oscillated between clinic and home - "At least I can have a fag (cigarette) and a beer without aggravation." His death, at age 81, on the very Sunday when the British pay homage to those who sacrificed their lives in two world wars was perhaps fitting. But Jackie himself put it best: "I was brought up in an era when ... one just got on with things, however bad they were and however painful it was to endure." Sadly, today there are few with that attitude...

Good On Yer Major

One often wonders what goes on inside the head of British Prime Minister, John Major - some even question if it be ought but empty space! His failure to join other Commonwealth leaders in condemning France's latest series of nuclear tests in the Pacific - rather, his conciliation to President Chirac's chilling confrontation with world opinion - has won him few accolades. His ostrich-like stance has left

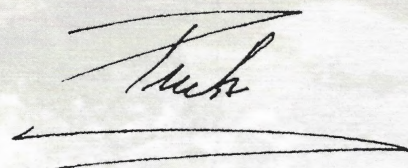
him vulnerable both at home and abroad, especially in Australia and New Zealand where the would-be Republicans are raising their glasses in a toast - good on yer Major!!

Technology Transfer

As one educator remarked to me the other week: "It's not so much transferring technology, as transferring a technical culture. Learning is often by rote, and pupils tend to look for previous examples rather than employ the basic theory to work out their own solutions to a particular problem. Then there is the ingrained belief that the boss must be right. 'How can we politely suggest to our boss that there might be another way to overcome the difficulty?' is a question often asked." It seems the transfer of technology is not so dependent on those passing on the knowledge, as on the receptiveness of those who would receive.

Happy Holidays

There are good holidays, and then there are the ones where things just don't go right. The parents of a friend of mine recently flew from Europe to the Philippines to attend their younger son's wedding. The ceremony over, they took off for Cebu to relax, but got zapped by typhoon Zack. Returning to Manila for the second part of the holiday, they felt the rage of Angela - the most destructive typhoon to hit the Philippines in a decade. While sympathising with the Philippine people on their massive losses, it will not go down as one of the happiest of holidays!!



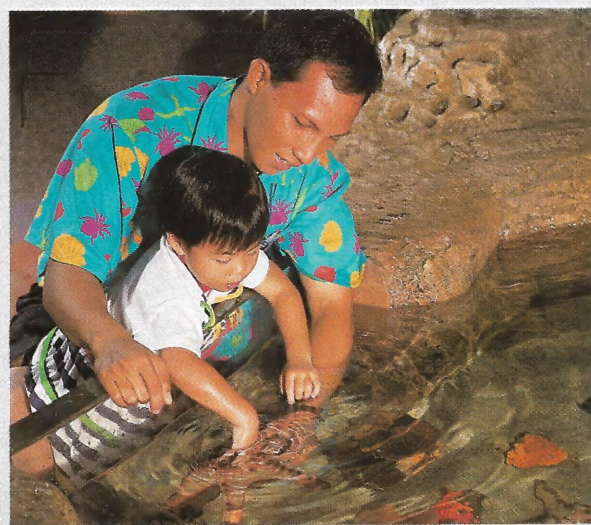
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JAKARTA -The Stadhuis Documents

The *Stadhuis* Documents were recorded in the 17th century by Dutch scribes in the *Stadhuis* (Government House) in colonial Batavia. The documents were intended to monitor trade in the East Indies through the documentation of vessels and their cargoes. The inadvertent result was a rich historical document chronicling the history of the Dutch East Indies Company. Each month we present excerpts from the documents, revealing the goals, conflicts and aspirations of the colonial era of Indonesia.



DECEMBER 1640

1 December

A report said that a woman had been attacked and raped by a primitive native tribe in a field. She was found dead, with her head separated from her body. On other matters, a small boat arrived from Banten, loaded with chicken and rattan which they were about to sell in Batavia. There was also a ceremony of inauguration for 400 soldiers after their training programme, who were then posted to the artillery company.

4 December

A New Zealand ship arrived from the shores of Koromandel bringing much cargo to a value of F 16,512,660: 9: 4, consisting of:

- 345 package of clothing
- 30,000 pounds of ammunition
- 700 pounds of experimental indigo
- 2,356 pounds of rice

8 December

Ships, *Bueren* and *Weeps*, sailed towards Ambon carrying cargo valued as much as F 1,223,478: 10: 90, ranging from ordered merchandise, food stocks, ammunition and cash.

EPISODE 50

10 December

Another murder by the savage native tribe was committed in the Kompani's field where a black man's dead body was found. A group of Chinese and Dutch moved stealthily into the woods to take revenge on the primitive band.

12 December

A ship called *Frederick Hendrick* arrived from Jambi loaded with 500 tons of pepper and sand of gold from Jambi.

15 December

From Malaka the *Wassenaer* and *Tessel* arrived at Batavia port bringing a special message from Jacob Cooper, the com-

mander of Kompani's troop in the waters of Malaka.

17 December

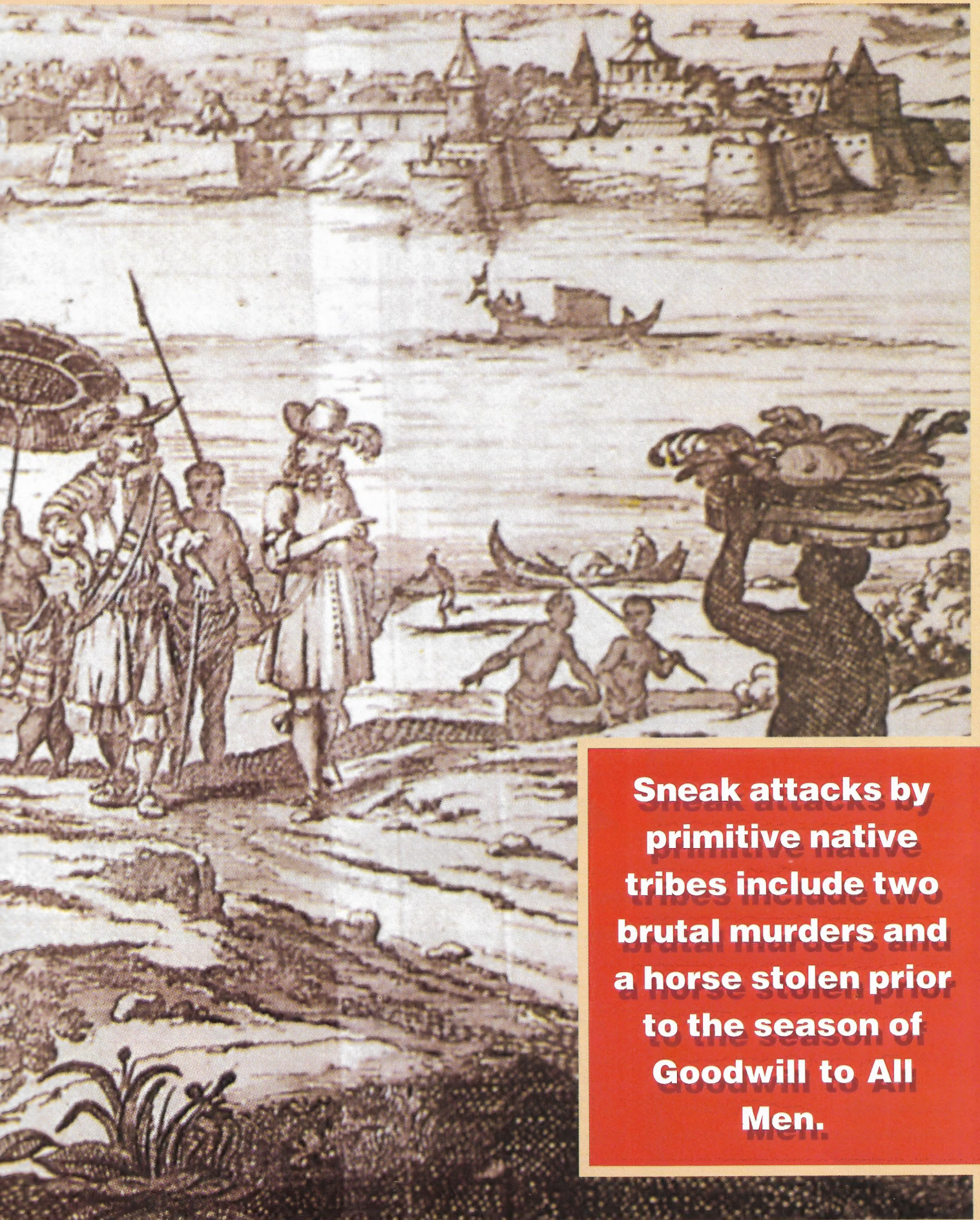
A Batavian citizen reported that his horse had been stolen. Following investigations, the thieves were identified as primitive indigenous peoples who had sneaked into the city and escaped into the deep forest through dangerous trenches.

22 December

Wassenaer sailed for Malaka with her storeroom full of food stuffs, merchandise, rifle and cannon ammunition, to the total value of F 75,379: 0: 7. Fifty troops were placed onboard as guards to maintain the safety of the ship, that besides its valuable cargo, also carried a hundred people.

Admiral Antonij van Diemen was appointed in April 1635 to be the Governor General of Batavia (now Jakarta). Born in 1593 in Culenburg, he was known as a tough officer. Van Diement had been a staunch supporter of Governor General Jan Pieter Zoon Coen during the period of the Mataram attacks against Batavia.

Batavia Under Antonij van Diement -



**Sneak attacks by
primitive native
tribes include two
brutal murders and
a horse stolen prior
to the season of
Goodwill to All
Men.**

In some countries complaining about the government is a national sport, the media giving large amounts of space and air time to such indulgences in return for a guaranteed audience. In London's Hyde Park, the soap box and its demagogue is a familiar sight and a revered institution. However, with the notable exception of Sri Bintang Pamungkas, Permadi and Adnan Buyung Nasution and others, Indonesians are a little more reluctant and rather coy about any public criticism of their government.

Where other countries may shrink from creating clubs, organisations and other such groupings however, Indonesians just love creating them. It's almost a national pastime according to the Indonesian Minister for the Environment and, as every one of them must be registered with the Department of Home Affairs, this is an easy matter to check. That is, for the ones that are registered, the community organisations or ORMAS as they are known. The others, the OTBs or "formless organisations" are a different matter and it is these "formless organisations" that are the most talked about issue in Indonesia at the moment.

In most modern democracies, problems constantly arise when there are differing political and social viewpoints and although this can be accommodated within some political systems, such as the USA with its pluralist democracy, some observers of the Indonesian political "beastie" claim that the emergence of the OTB is evidence that all is not right in the national political constellation. Underneath the smiles there might just be a fraction too much friction.

The right to gather, to form organisations and to give opinions is guaranteed under Chapter 28 of the 1945 Constitution and other supporting legislation and is the right of the Indonesian people under the

OTBs:

THE FINAL FRONTIER WHERE EVEN GOVERNMENTS FEAR TO TREAD



President Soeharto, facing new frontiers of political thinking.

Under the Constitution it was considered that all political aspirations could be accommodated within the political mechanism known as the "musyawarah dan mufakat," or consensus style decision making, and thus Opposition Parties and an Opposition were not considered necessary.

Pancasila Democracy. The community organisations, ORMAS, so formed, are not new and have been around for some time. The avenues for voicing complaint concerning the government are narrow: outside discussions with government departments, politicians, the military and well connected relatives, the formal ways to register discontent and complaint include access to Post Office Box 5000 which receives letters of specific complaint; Letters to the Editor columns found in the mass media; and in some cases, the new style community groups may also provide an effective listening post and lobby group. However for those at the lower end of the social spectrum, these channels appear closed and blocked by the overwhelming matters of education, culture, literacy and an overall general lack of information.

The decision not to have an Opposition, and Opposition political parties was also critical. Recently these seemingly innocent community organisations, the ORMAS, have taken on a new appearance and have become channels for major streams of political thought. In general they are based on religious and professional groupings and provide a

forum for the community to speak about its problems. Revitalised as "intellectual associations," in the main, they are based upon the religious or educational backgrounds of members and there appears nothing wrong per se with these "think tanks." In fact they are capable of contributing much to the national development: the combined brains of the founders of the Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association, ICMI, the Minister for Research and Technology and other technocrats is nothing to sneeze at. The earliest of the new style ORMAS, the Indonesian Catholic

For others, the question remains why these so-called new style community organisations have arisen when there are a dearth of them, both registered and unregistered. For these answers, we must delve into the Indonesian political consciousness.

Graduates Association was formed in 1958 but became active only in 1990. Others established in 1990 include the Muslim Intellectuals Association, the United Christian Intelligensia; and those established in 1994/95 include the Hindu Intellectual Forum, the Buddhist Intellectual Group, the Intellectual Association for the Development of the Pancasila, the Trust for the Harmony and Brotherhood of Citizens, the National United Indonesia (but not the same as the old political party, the PNI), the



Permadi, SH, both In and Out of jail in 1995.

Indonesian Christian Participation (but not the PARTINDO of old), the Indonesian Intellectuals Association and the Young Indonesian Intellectuals Association formed in January 1995. The most publicly highlighted group, the high profile Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association, ICMI, is seen as an elitist organisation with too little attention given to the feelings and sentiments of those at the lower end of the political spectrum. Many of the ICMI players are also pals with the leading figures in politics. Thus for some political observers even this new updated version is seemingly inadequate, and it is the "formless organisation," the OTB that has experienced an upsurge in growth.

Running parallel with the development of the intellectual groups is the OTB, an acronym for Organasisi Tanpa Bentuk, or "organisation without form." Sounding a little like a "Club for Anarchists," this quaint phrase is a seeming contradiction in terms. However, it is just possible that the OTB may be the answer to the elitism of the intellectual associations. It is an interesting phenomenon. Like the UFOs that knock out power supplies in their wake, the OTB is also a little strange. A mysterious alien entity with no outward



Sri Bintang Pamungkas, Rebel with a Cause.

SIMPOSIUM NA CENDEKIAWAN



Leader of the Indonesian Moslem Intellectual Association & Minister for Research & Technology, B.J. Habibie.

appearance, no apparent organisation, and yet capable of networking throughout the community to produce results, the OTB has the ability to transform itself into an informal gathering of people, a chance meeting, or a simple gossip session on the side of the road. Is there a secret handshake, a whistle? How can we identify its members? Who knows? Its essence is a shadowy, mysterious half world, perceived by some as a legitimate voice of the people's opinions and feelings, and by others as a negative influence on the Indonesian community. Maybe it too could knock out the power of government in Indonesia? Or maybe it is an amoebic like phantasmagoria that will transform itself into a living, breathing lobby group in preparation for the 1997 Presidential Election.

Under the Constitution it was considered that all political aspirations could be accommodated within the political mechanism known as the "musyawarah dan mufakat," or consensus style decision making, and thus Opposition Parties and an Opposition were not considered

necessary. In view of the lack of this check and balance on the legislative process, another channel for opposition had to be found. Seemingly there are no parallels in the organised, systematic and well researched Western political spectrum with its opposition parties, lobbyists, activists and pressure groups. The closest may well be the Freemasons, and very much like Freemasonry, the OTBs have some leading detractors who accuse them of presenting an imminent danger to national security. Others see them not merely as channels for complaints and opinions, but as precursors to the birth of new political parties, or in a powerful support role, readying the community for a would-be president, vice-president or a completely new way of political thinking.

Former Army Chief of Staff and Minister for Home Affairs, Rudini believes that the first sighting of the OTB was probably back in the days of the attempted 1965 Communist coup. The sources behind community dissension and conflict were always difficult to detect and to bring out into the open, he says, noting the use of these tactics in communist strategies designed to reduce trust in the lawful government. Later, after the attempted coup, as Commanding Officer in charge of the clean-up operations, Rudini cautioned staff to be on the alert whenever there were any symptoms of unrest in the community. This was a strategic manoeuvre that supported the government requirement that the former activists must be registered. However, like all good fishing stories, there were those that got away, and in fact there were former PKI followers who managed to both get away and avoid registration. Where did they go? This, argues Rudini, was the real debut of the OTB, over thirty years ago. Nowadays, he says, it is difficult to generalise and classify every conflict within the community as OTB-inspired. Rudini cites the recent land rights case in Central Java as more a result of ignorance and lack of understanding of the Constitution than from OTB activities.

For others, the question remains why these so-called new style community organisations have arisen when there are a dearth of them, both registered and unregistered. For these answers, we must delve into the Indonesian political consciousness, first back to the situation in 1945 where the parties appeared both

Other observers feel that there is no opportunity within the current government for citizens to organise themselves in a political manner and that they have no choice but to utilise the facility and services offered by the OTB.

Perhaps the key question for the government is whether the roles of the OTB is subversive in nature. According to Rudini, there are worries that they will disturb the overall national security, not in an obvious way as may occur with an activist movement, but in a more subtle manner.

NONANG MR / REPUBLIKA



A new frontier too for Indonesia's famous former roving Ambassador and Iron Lady, Ny. Supeni.

as organisations and as parties; and then the situation that occurred under the present government where upward political mobility was confined within narrow channels, resulting in the political bureaucracy as the political player at the top, rather than the politics of the community.

The new ORMAS, say some, have appeared because the political strength of the three political parties is sapped by the constant carrying out of internal consolidation. Others feel a two or three party political system is not enough to facilitate expression of the feelings and aspirations of almost 200 million people. Sociologists may also see it as a community reaction against the development of a socio-political life which they regard as experiencing a narrowing of orientation. Groups within contemporary society, it is felt, especially the elitist ORMAS, operate only within their own self interest, leading to an alienation of the other members of the community. Those on the fringes or outside mainstream thinking and attitudes therefore feel the urge to form groups that are both strong and capable of facing competition from the other groups. Other sociologists perceive it as a community response to actions carried out by the State. Anticipating possibilities that are not as they wish them to be, the community feels it

necessary to form themselves into OTBs where, because they are formless, no one can be accused of being a member.

The depolitisation that occurred under the present government was also one way that the government used in its quest for the political stability necessary for the hoped for economic development. The development of the economy is more than just a political indicator, it provides the infrastructure for an equitable, financially prosperous life for the community. At some point of economic development, the political theorists say, democratic politics is then possible. Nowadays, as Indonesia moves rapidly towards a more developed economy, new community aspirations in the form of a greater wish to participate in politics as well as in political thinking have started to appear. The desire to participate in a wider share of the political world means that it is necessary to have faith and trust in politics and the political system from all citizens concerning the effectiveness of political channels.

Other observers feel that there is no opportunity within the current government for citizens to organise themselves in a political manner and that they have no choice but to utilise the facility and services offered by the OTB.

This is the case where the group wants to be organised, but its efforts do not fall within the ideological framework of the three political parties. In other cases, there is no effective political channel for political aspirations. In this case, aspirations are channelled not through the organised political arena but through other infrastructures like the OTB.

In the case of the new style ORMAS, it is a sense of nostalgia for the heady days of political idealism from a bygone era that drives people to join the new groups, like the new PNI which they perceive as possessing the requisite old-style political zest and enthusiasm. For others, noting the discrepancy between the Pancasila and current political practice, it is the quest for the real Pancasila that drives them to join an organisation like the YKPK. The change of political pace and the uncertainty of newly emerging situations, especially global involvement, means that the community is ready for some new political tools. The new intellectual organisations and OTBs that have arisen, have entered the political arena with more influence than mere political tools. The most worrying thing within community life and the state is that internal political conflict now has the potential to create political conflict

Like the UFOs that knock out power supplies in their wake, the OTB is also a little strange. A mysterious alien entity with no outward appearance, no apparent organisation, and yet capable of networking throughout the community to produce results.

in a global manner. The way out according to Rudini will be the earnest desire to continue to open and expand the current political atmosphere together with the democratisation of politics. Nothing should be hidden again, he says. Perhaps the key question for the government is whether the roles of the OTB is subversive in nature. According to Rudini, there are worries that they will disturb the overall national security, not in an obvious way as may occur with an activist movement, but in a more subtle manner. Is there a trend and desire on the part of the people to form new political parties? Do the people themselves perceive this phenomenon as a kind of Cory Aquino style 'people power'? This is one of the issues surrounding the current Sri Bintang Pamungkas hearings, but Indonesia is not the Philippines and any issues of 'people power' must be put on the backburner for now. Perhaps when full economic development has been reached, then the more vexing questions of political theory can be addressed. Are they, both the new style ORMAS and its shadowy brother, the OTB, a transient phenomenon or can their influence be channelled in a more positive manner? In the case of the ORMAS, a legitimate, lawful association, it is a question of how its influence is used. In the case of the OTB, perhaps with the opening of political discussion, it too will become a legitimate group. There are already some positive outcomes from both political creatures: A realisation that the Indonesian community must continue to develop in tune with the times



Adnan Buyung Nasution, SH, Lawyer, outspoken critic of the present government and head of the Legal Aid Foundation, LBH.

and that groups, particularly the ORMAS, are capable of providing social capital to be used by the community to forge links of trust. In this way, a bridge can be built between the differing factions within the community through a framework of a forum and dialogue.

This is a good step according to Rudini and will reduce the possibility of damage being done to the national unity. On the other hand, for the OTB, Rudini's bottom line is that if they don't oppose the 1945 Constitution and the Pancasila, then they may continue to live. Political reality being what it is, even if you have no direct access to the House of Representatives, at least having your organisation means you might at least get some media time on issues of nationalism, unity. A ticket to Hanover is not needed!

■ Jakarta Program's Editor Team

Like the recent October solar eclipse, observation of the Indonesian political constellation has also provided some fascinating viewing when seen in terms of the 1997 Succession. The scramble for the best possible barrier number at the 1997 Presidential Derby has yet to be determined. The draw for selection in this race has yet to take place, but the lobbying has already commenced. Aided by a forward phalanx of the community organizations like ICMI, and the new "formless organization," the OTB, those seeking platforms for themselves or their ideas for a new Indonesia are rapidly gathering media coverage. These new groups may be accommodated by the government but this does not guarantee their survival, according to Soesilo Soedarman, the Minister for Security. However it will certainly make for some interesting observations and comments during 1996.

One person who does not shirk the political limelight is former Minister for Home Affairs, Rudini, and he is more than candid on the relationship between the emergence of these new organizations, the succession and the future role of ABRI. The period leading up to 1997 is a period, he says, that must be used wisely to ensure that the Younger Generation, the inheritors of both the 1945 and 1966 generations of Indonesian political thinking, do not lose sight of the everpresent danger of the threat to National Unity. With the rise of the new style organizations, the threat of disintegration is hovering around the political spectrum, he says. The twin issues of succession and the changing of the now old political guard of 1966 are more than a threat, they are matters of urgency. The Young Generation must make sure they remember that in the period 1966 to 1996,

THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD: OTBs, ABRI AND SUCCESSION

there have been no revolutions or coup d'etats, and none are expected, he added, and ABRI must still be considered in the legislative equation. More than that, ABRI has provided many fine leaders over the years, at both the National and Regional levels. Graduates of the Indonesian Military schools display the excellent leadership skills needed to carry out their dual function within the Indonesian community, as a security force and as a part of the social fabric that weaves through the layers of the Indonesian society. In the new Indonesia of the 21st Century, this dual function will have to be differentiated from the actual carrying out of this task, he says.

More than that, as the role of ABRI is analagous to that of a political party, although the ABRI presence is through nomination rather than vote, the Younger Generation will also have to consider their position on the role of ABRI within the political framework. If Western style thinking concerning security forces is adopted, he says, it will be Back to the Barracks for them. In this case, Indonesia's finest would appear, ready for action only when requested. This is in sharp contrast to the present time when ABRI is provides constant vigilance in the matter of possible internal threats, as others have discovered.

The National Unity is such an important issue for Rudini, that he cannot see it broken by divisive elements. Ministers as well as the whole nation must work



Rudini, Chairman of the Indonesian Strategic Analysis Foundation (LPSI).

together with one combined spirit under the protection of the Pancasila. Although there are those in the community who are on the quest for the true Pancasila, the old one is still very accommodating. The Pancasila does not forbid people or Conglomerates from becoming wealthy, it merely seeks the proper use of that wealth. Unfortunately, the rules of the game are not yet clear, and it will become the duty of the Ministers of the future to see to it that the self interest of the few is put to one side for the good of the whole community. Rudini's young successors will need their wits about them to oversight this process. The social problems faced by the

ALI SAIDI / REPUBLIKA

present government need money to overcome them. Problems of poverty, slums and low salaries can easily be taken up by community organizations as "cause celebre" and used to threaten the national security and unity. The use and sale of land remains another sensitive issue that can be fanned quickly to become a national issues. Short of a large Christmas present to President Soeharto, perhaps only an equitable taxation system can ease some of the social problems.

Threats are everywhere, from the desire on the part of some people to have more than the three political parties. Who knows, some of these new organizations may even spawn the political parties of the new era.

■ Jakarta Program's Editor Team

... the period leading up to 1997 must be used wisely to ensure that ... the inheritors of both the 1945 and 1966 generations of Indonesian political thinking do not lose sight of the everpresent danger of the threat to national unity ...

The assassination of Yitzhak Rabin - the only *sabra* or native-born Israeli to hold the post of prime minister - stunned the world and plunged a nation into self-evaluation over whether extreme traditional religious beliefs are compatible with the peace process.

Forget the breakdown in security coverage, charged assassin, Yigal Amir, was but the trigger-man for a shadowy group of dissent. The first Israeli to take the life of a politician since the state was formed, some claim that he was himself a member of Eyal - the Fighting Jewish Organisation. Eyal is just one of the offspring of Kach, the military anti-Arab organisation that gained a seat in the Israeli parliament in 1984, only to be barred from the next Knesset election in 1988 on the grounds that it was a racist organisation.

Kach's leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, was himself gunned down in New York in 1990, but it was a like-minded, virulent racist disciple, Baruch Goldstein, who massacred 29 Palestinians worshipping in a mosque in Hebron in February 1994. In the aftermath of this cowardly attack, many of these splinter groups have been forced underground. But in sewers, rats fester.

None of this is new in the world, for there

The Sarin gas attack in a Tokyo subway left thousands retching and half-blind, as well as those who perished.



have always been 'secret societies' - some religious, some secular, some good, some bad - people who have joined with others of like mind to improve their lot, either by legal or illegal means. For man, by his very nature, seeks to improve his station in life and, in general, wants to 'belong'.

The Freemasons, formed originally by the skilled artisans of stone who built countless beautiful cathedrals across Europe, ironically came under pressure from the very Catholic Church they had helped glorify. They still exist in many countries of the world however, although in different variants from the original 'trade union' concept. While usually drawing on Protestant membership, they are not a religious sect as many believe. Rather, the Masons are an extremely influential group who with secret handshakes and the like can identify 'strangers' of the same following. Birds of a feather flock together, and often membership eases the path to employment when times get hard, not to mention the lobbying power at all levels of political life, especially in America.

The Chinese Triads also owe their foundation to loose organisations of trade, in the Ch'ing period. Although the prime

social grouping was family or extended kinship to a common ancestor, this was of little use to the increasing number of sojourners who were working far from home. A new form of social organisation, based on sworn brotherhood, emerged among male sojourners in southeast China in the late 18th century. The Triad fraternities built on kinship, native-place and contract-workers ties, but added special rituals that bound fellow workers together as 'brothers' in discipleship to a monk founder. Secret lore, initiation rites plus elaborate myths of origin

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a victim of an assassin from the shadows.



YOAF LEMMER - AFP

BY: WILLIAM SENIOR

OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Despite the later protestations of J. Edgar Hoover, who was to claim that there was no such thing as organised crime in the USA, the Mafia grew to be perhaps the largest business operation in the whole country.

evolved, but in the main they were autonomous units with no centralised control or correlation. Originating in Taiwan, the Triads expanded as transport workers moved across to the mainland in southern China, and later grew to be powerful organisations that now control the Chinese underworld both at home and abroad.

Various off-sects of religion have continued to appear down the ages, each with their own particular slant on what "The Word" really means. Druze, Maronite, Mormon, Jehovah's Witnesses, down to Branch Davinians, various 'Maharishi sects' and the Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth) Cult in Japan are but a few examples of the banding together of people who believe that they alone hold "the key" to a better way of life.

Then there are the secret societies that preach salvation here on earth. The Mafia, Cosa Nostra, The Mob, call it what you will, had its roots in the foreign-impressed, poverty-stricken island of Sicily during the late Middle Ages. While it may have been formed initially to overthrow the succession of foreign rulers - Saracens, Normans and Spaniards - its origins came from the many private armies or *mafie* that were hired by absentee landlords to protect their estates in the lawless conditions that prevailed.

Seizing upon the opportunity, the more energetic members organised themselves in the 18th and 19th centuries, and began to extort money from the landowners in return for protection of their crops. That they were allowed to become the sole law in Sicily was due in no small part to the fact that the despotic rule of successive foreign governments alienated any chance of support from the local populace.

To some degree, the rule of the Mafia was not totally lawless. They had their own strict and peculiar system of private justice based on a complicated and, to outsiders,

The post-war era had brought a new form of mafiosi onto the scene on both sides of the Atlantic, men in business suits, college graduates who knew all about legitimate business and the importance of the political lobby.



Ex-Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, just one of Italy's senior politicians found guilty of corruption.

incomprehensible moral code. The key to the system was *omerta* - the code of silence that obligated all never to seek help from nor assist any legal authority in the detection of crime committed by or against the 'family'. The penalty was death, for vengeance was reserved for victims, on approval from the 'head' of the family.

By 1900, the various Mafia families in the rural villages of western Sicily had formed a loose federation and controlled both the economic and political life of the area. By then too, many Sicilians had emigrated to

the New World, some no doubt members of the Mafia, others who were familiar with its ways. While their brethren back in Sicily were nearly exterminated by the persecution of Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime, who arrested, tried and sentenced to long-term imprisonment many thousands of mafiosi, the emigres infiltrated themselves into the criminal networks of their new homes in both South America and the USA.

Their establishment in the United States was helped by Prohibition, and by the early '30s they had usurped overall control from the Jewish, Irish and other gangs who had gone before. Following a bloody, nationwide conflict in 1930-31, the Mafia organised

themselves across the country in a loose alliance of 'families' that had their own hierarchy. With Prohibition repealed in 1933, the Mafia moved out of the liquor business and into labour-racketeering, loan-sharking, prostitution, street gambling and narcotics distribution.

Old ideas hung strong though - Al Capone went to gaol for tax-evasion - but there was a desperate need to move all of this 'dirty' money into legitimate business interests. Even before World War II, the Mafia had entered the hotel and casino business in Cuba, and the expanding movie industry was another place to wash their dollars clean.

Despite the later protestations of J. Edgar Hoover, who was to claim that there was no such thing as 'organised crime' in the USA, the Mafia grew to be perhaps the largest business operation in the whole country; many observers believe that the founding head of the FBI had been compromised in his alleged homosexual lifestyle - no one could ever call J. Edgar "gay"!

Certainly, if Mr. Hoover wasn't aware of what was going on, then certain other members of the American government were much more attuned. During World War II, "Lucky" Luciano managed to parlay his gaol sentence

COVER - CONTACT

for procuring prostitution into a deportation order at war's end, by ensuring that New York's longshoremen did not sabotage the war effort. He is also believed to have played a major role in providing contacts for the Allied invasion of Sicily; all from behind his prison bars! The Mafia might well have been criminals, but they were also patriots and had no wish for any authoritarian form of government that might upset good old American 'free enterprise'.

Back in Italy, thanks to the generosity of the Allies in releasing thousands of 'political' prisoners after the fall of Mussolini - part of the Luciano deal? - and a thriving black market that the period encouraged, the Mafia was definitely back in business. However, the post-war era had brought a new form of mafiosi onto the scene on both sides of the Atlantic, men in business suits, college graduates who knew all about legitimate business and the importance of the political lobby.

Wherever it had existed, the Mafia had always known about keeping the wheels of justice well greased, and from beat-cop to high-court judge, many had added to their income. With the great construction boom that followed the war however, the Mafia found new ways to move into legitimate business, and largesse always helped in securing lucrative contracts from both city and national governments. More and more, the Mafia has left the street-level side of its activity to others, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians, but retained the wholesale business of supplying narcotics, through its worldwide connections. Today, besides illegal activities, the American Mafia is also well established in many legitimate businesses from toxic waste disposal to luxury resorts, hotels and casinos, both inside and outside the United States.

How high up the political ladder their proteges have climbed in the USA - there is an old claim of a vice-president - is open to doubt, but mafiosi have certainly shared

Not even the most pessimistic Italian could have believed how deeply the Mafia had permeated their whole society, to even the highest levels of power.

KARSH, OTTAWA - WOODFIN CAMP



In later life, United States President Richard Nixon was close friends with Bebe Rebozo, a man of confirmed Mob-connections.

mutual friends and acquaintances with a number of presidents, including Nixon, Kennedy and Reagan. Whether they have managed to influence government policy would be hard to determine, but from time to time their contacts have proven useful. We will perhaps never know the whole extent of collusion, but the CIA was almost certainly 'in bed' with the Mafia in its early attempts to overthrow President Castro of Cuba. The Mob had lost a bunch of money there, thanks to a Castro double-cross, and were afterwards forced to move their 'money-laundering' casino operations in the Caribbean to the Bahamas - a place where US President Nixon was often seen with his close friend Bebe Rebozo, a man of confirmed Mafia connections.

If the Mafia have perhaps not reached to the highest levels of government in the USA, they would certainly seem to have done so in Italy; seven-time elected prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, has recently been

charged with complicity in the murder of a Rome journalist, as well as being a political fixer for the Sicilian Mafia, and he is by no means the only senior politician with suspected criminal connections. In fact, there are some who would lay the blame for Italy's current financial malaise very much at the Mafia's door, claiming that rampant corruption and over-pricing has severely retarded the provision of infrastructure development, especially in the impoverished south of the country.

Certainly, the Italian Mafia's relations with authority has been far more violent and sensational than their cousins across the water - police officers, judges and crusading politicians have all been victims of very public attacks. For the most part, the American branch of the family has been more disposed not to arouse the 'sleeping dog' of public opinion - but then of course, America is the home of the modern concept of Public Relations!

On both sides of the Atlantic however, the strict code of *omerta* has at last been broken. While very junior members had in the past opened their mouths on occasions, the breakthrough for all sections of American law enforcement came with Joseph Valachi - a member of "Lucky" Luciano's family. While serving time in an Atlanta prison in 1959, Valachi had wrongly been given the 'kiss of death' by fellow inmate Vito Genevese, in the belief that he had already broken the oath. Panicked, Valachi killed another inmate he believed to be his intended executioner, and then spilled his guts to every Federal agency willing to listen, including testifying before a Senate sub-committee in 1963.

It was a watershed for the whole organisation, and others came forth, perhaps none more colourful than Jimmy "The Weasel" Fratianno, the former acting head of the Los Angeles Mafia family. Fratianno's testimony at various trials had already led to some 40 convictions by the time he was called on to

testify before the Presidential Committee on Organised Crime in 1984. Since then, many former mafiosi have also entered the Witness Protection Programme.

In Italy things went more slowly but, finally abhorred by the never-ending reign of violence and extortion, people became brave enough to come forward and testify to equally brave prosecutors and judges who defied the bombing and shootings of an increasingly beleaguered Mafia organisation. Successful prosecutions persuaded convicted felons to point the finger elsewhere. Not even the most pessimistic Italian could have believed how deeply the Mafia had permeated their whole society, to even the highest levels of power.

If, as some people hope, the power of the Mafia is waning across the world, they have been among the most successful of all secret societies in amassing wealth, power and political clout. Of course, they are not alone. Corsica has its own branch which, besides controlling the mountainous interior of this idyllic tourist location, has long been the leader of much of mainland France's criminal elements, out of Marseille. In Japan, the Yakuza controls not only crime but demands payment from some of the highest business establishments and makes handsome

donations to their preferred political candidates.

Without doubt, the latest criminal secret society to threaten is the Russian Mafia. The breakdown in authority that accompanied the disintegration of the former USSR provided ample opportunity for the criminal element to move in. Today, their influence reaches to the top level of Russian politics and has created increasing problems not only in Europe but the United States and Israel as well. They bring with them an added threat however, the very real possibility of supplying fissionable nuclear material to terrorist groups.

As to whether such organisations as the PLO and IRA were patriot or terrorist, depended on which side of the fence one was sitting. It is interesting to note however, that both have finally reached the conclusion that their ideals will best be realised through peaceful negotiation rather than continuing bloodshed. This is still not true for other secret societies who seek to tear down rather than to build. Often they do not influence political power as much as they are more the offspring of it, and it is to some of these groups that the spread of nuclear technology would spell disaster.

Secret societies of whatever type could not exist without some outside support however. Some, such as The drug cartels of Colombia and other South American countries have been more open in eliciting this. Besides filling the coffers of 'sympathetic' politicians, judges etc., they have also provided schools,

hospitals and even housing for less fortunate citizens, thus ensuring their popularity at grass roots level. But while they may become folk-heroes, what people forget is that through their operations they deny governments money to provide such things. Always, such organisations are takers not givers.

The reasons for secret societies are, as down the ages, manifold: differences in political thought, religious idealism, the widening gap between rich and poor are all cause for like minds to come together. Nor are special interest groups restricted to those who would line their own pockets or overthrow governments, but also exist within governments who do not wish their electorate to see how venal they can be - events unfolding in Korea are the latest testimony to this.

Repression of freedom of thought has never proven an effective deterrent in the long-term, for in dark shadows wounds fester and often grow to malignancy. Government from both the national to village level must be a continuing open dialogue between the people and those they elect to serve them. The gap between poor and rich must be reduced not only between nations but within nations. Education, health-care and justice must be equally available to all, not just to those who can afford.

While there will always be those who band together to pervert justice and truth, the removal of the root causes of discontent will lessen the breeding ground from which they can recruit. For maggots feed in the dark, not the open sunlight. ■

American law enforcement officials are beginning to realise that the Russian Mafia may pose as big a threat as did the Cosa Nostra.



CHANG W. LEE - NEW YORK TIMES

Without doubt, the latest criminal secret society to threaten is the Russian Mafia. The breakdown in authority that accompanied the disintegration of the former USSR provided ample opportunity for the criminal element to move in.

When Thatcher talks, people listen. Her speech as part of the "1995 Citibank Asia Leadership Series" at the Shangri-La Hotel last month was attended by close to a thousand people and snarled up the Shangri-la Hotel traffic for over two hours.

Lady Margaret Thatcher still holds a grudge against the European Union, whom she referred to bluntly as Brussels Beureacrates, and she openly expressed her bitterness on the still unresolved schedule for a single European currency, the Euro Dollar. A true conservative, the lady positioned herself just like Sir Winston Churchill when the cigar-chomping British Prime Minister opposed the Allied landing on the beaches of Normandy on 6 June 1944. Couldn't she recognise changes in the world's economy in this era of globalisation?

Not a futurologist like John Naisbitt, extracts of her speech indicated that Thatcher's views on the world economy are along the same line as Naisbitt's famous jargon: "Think global, act local". At least it showed when the lady praised Indonesia's booming economy in the first part of her speech. "I am deeply impressed by the Indonesian government's commitment on financial policy," said Thatcher referring to her impression of the country's economy on her first visit to Indonesia in April 1985.

With all the vitality and dynamism of a developing economy, Thatcher believes that Indonesia can successfully reach its goal as a modern industrialised country. "Whether Indonesia will transform itself into the tiger of Asia or the dragon of Asia, is still a question," she added, "but I believe that Indonesia is a good combination of both." The talent, creativity and spirit of the Indonesian people backed-up by the stable government of President Soeharto

ASIA LEADERSHIP SERIES

CHALLENGE

FROM THE IRON LADY



Lady Margaret Thatcher.

have, according to Thatcher, played an important role in achieving success.

The big East-West confrontation that Margaret Thatcher had to face in her days at 10 Downing Street is over. But despite the peaceful atmosphere achieved following the downfall of the Soviet Union, problems still linger on. Economic success in the post Cold War differentiates the strong from the weak through prosperity, technology and free enterprise. It has created a new confrontation between the East and the

While Asian countries have ironed out their differences to create a better investment atmosphere, Europe is still entangled with its red tape and regulations. No wonder the successful deregulations in Indonesia - showcased in a way by the numerous high-rise constructions in Jakarta - have created an economic growth of 7 percent per annum, much envied in the West.

West, the world of economics, with the exchange of words harsher than in the days of the Berlin Wall, even though it is in a new peaceful format.

It that sense, according the Iron Lady who spent 12 strong years at the helm of British government, it is totally wrong for politicians and businessmen in the West to see harm in the rapid economic development of the Asia-Pacific countries. Exclusive economic and security blocs as a means of growth is also out of the question. Cooperation between two parties under the

right conditions and guided by the right principles is the only way to reach the most beneficial economic relations.

Still high in praise of the economic wonders achieved by the Asia-Pacific countries in this decade - income per capita that has doubled every decade, savings up to 30 of the gross domestic products, extraordinary buying power, etc. - Thatcher pointed out the important position of Japan as the locomotive of Asia for the past 30 years. Smartly, the Japanese utilise the technology and scientific research of USA and Europe to produce goods needed around the world. Conceptually designed and presented at reasonable prices, the Japanese concept of production is now practiced by Pacific Rim countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and Indonesia.

Easing control and cutting out regulations, according to the ex-Prime Minister who was succeeded by John Major, intensifies investment. It is almost the opposite of what has happened in Europe. While Asian countries have ironed out their differences to create a better investment atmosphere, Europe is still entangled with its red tape and regulations. No wonder the successful deregulations in Indonesia - show-cased in a way by the numerous high-rise constructions in Jakarta - have created an economic growth of 7 percent per annum, much envied in the West. But still, as a true lady should, Thatcher expressed her joy that British investment in Indonesia has shown rapid growth as well. With all the positive forecasts, Thatcher believes that Indonesia will be a major economic power in the region by the turn of the century.

Western countries *in the past*, said Thatcher, and the Pacific Rim countries *today* have become more prosperous due to the practice of free enterprise. The creators of prosperity are not the country

but the expertise and power of the community. And Lady Margaret Thatcher is sad because the West forgot this after the big war was over. Government control and intervention came in battalions, coupled with platoons of vested interest parties in the form of cartels and corrupt bureaucrats. As such things block the way to a better prosperous future for everyone, all countries whether East, West, North or South should really avoid these destructive practices.

It is totally wrong to believe that the classic liberal model of a small effective government, low taxes, limited regulation, general private ownership according to a just law works only for rich European countries. The United States, according to

"Yes," admitted Thatcher, "the Common Market did prove its important role during the time of the Cold War." But the world has changed and the idea of Europe fulfilling all its own needs is just stupid thinking. Europe's only way to enter the new millennium, according to Thatcher is through the basic concept of free enterprise. And, "We ought to be creative and ambitious."

Thatcher, carved its way to prosperity through this same model. Countries with just a small part of the economy controlled by the government have usually developed faster, and countries with bulging controls of up to half of their GDP will surely face more problems.

The United Kingdom is a good example. Privatisation of state-owned industries and cutting back of special rights for the trade unions, put the country back on the track to a bright economy. In carrying out her policy Thatcher believes that capitalism should not be a special right for the privileged few, but should be the experience for everyone. Since she left her seat in the Commons, the British Merchant Bank has turned itself into a privatisation specialist and has since exported its expertise aboard.

More from the macro outlook, the economic challenges faced by European countries are just a way to make them more competitive. In this global market where capital, technology and know-how shifts from one place to another crossing state and cultural borders, government should look to the needs of the business world. But, alas, the European Union acts differently. Pressures on its members against the concept of free enterprise have increased social costs and, of course, have increased the economic costs of Europe. "That is why," stressed Lady Thatcher, "Britain should distance itself from the grip of the European Union."

"Yes," admitted Thatcher, "the Common Market did prove its important role during the time of the Cold War." But the world has changed and the idea of Europe fulfilling all its own needs is just stupid thinking. Europe's only way to enter the new millennium, according to Thatcher is through the basic concept of free enterprise. And, "We ought to be creative and ambitious."

*** Jakarta Program's Editor Team

WHO'S

W H O

NEW ADDRESS - NEWDIMENSION



have progressed, the two nations have marched forward together as two friends with mutual understanding and respect. Today, Slovakia has not only managed to achieve economic development but has formed international relationships with countries throughout the world including Indonesia. Ambassador Ambrovic hopes to develop even closer ties between the two countries and sees an historic parallel even though they are 14,000 kilometres apart - both were fighting for their freedom in the '40s. "While Indonesia was fighting for independence from the long-time Dutch colonialists, we were fighting the

Germans under Hitler. Unfortunately, we lost, as the Germans were too strong a power." A central European country, Slovakia has seen its GNP grow steadily year by year while enjoying monetary stability with low inflation, due to selective privatisation of state industries. Fields in which the Ambassador believes closer cooperation with Indonesia can be fruitful include chemistry, mining, water treatment and, especially, steel and pipe production. A former State Secretary, Ambassador Ambrovic admits that his willingness to accept his current posting was influenced by his son who had provided much information on this country. One thing that greatly impresses him is the unity in Indonesia. "We admire Indonesia for forging a national spirit in such a cultural diversity, all united by one important thing - a common language," said the Ambassador in closing, over dinner at his residence. ■

A new country was born, but some people still confuse it with the old. Even formal letters to the Slovak government sometimes arrive with the name Czechoslovakia - a nation that no longer exists - boldly emblazoned on the envelope. Commentating on the separation of the two countries, Slovak Ambassador, H.E. Peter Ambrovic pointed out: "... from the beginning we were two different countries, but became one because of the closeness of our united will. However, it is not easy for two different countries to remain united when they have fundamentally different views on policy. We realised that we each have our own will, history, experiences and ambitions. As a consequence, we decided to have our separate governments so that we could each follow our own individual paths to the future." As political and economic changes

That is exactly the position that Lieutenant General Mantiri found himself in as Commander IX of Udayana whose operational area included East Timor. In commenting on the 1991 incident in Dili at a special social programme - The Touch Of Love for Those in Grief - hosted by Maya Rumantir at the Hailai Restaurant, Ancol, Mantiri stood before the audience and shared his experiences with them, including those of East Timor. As a leader in the Armed Forces his mandate was clear: to ensure the safety of the populace while neutralising the Fretilin threat. He had either to let demonstrators attack those who supported integration or stop them. "I was, at that time, in the position of to kill or be killed," he stated. When Indonesia proposed him to fill the position as Ambassador to Australia, it did so in the belief that he was best qualified through his experience to, answer any questions that might arise over the East Timor situation, be they from the press, NGOs or even the Australian government. He was, after all, more *au fait* with the situation than the 18,000 or so Timorese who had sought refuge in Australia long before the events took place. However, his very connection with the Armed Forces in Dili plus, one must admit, comments he made about the incident, damned him in the eyes of the Australian public. The Indonesian

government withdrew his candidacy and the post remains unfilled, though names such as Theo Sambuaya, Major General Muthojib and Major General Ben Mboy are widely touted as being candidates for the job. Mantiri himself accepts the cancellation as a lesson of life. With no regrets, he learned positive things from the whole experience and believes that it

was God's will. However, despite all that he has gone through, he cannot condone the action of those Indonesians who burned the Australian flag and who scaled the walls of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, in response to the burning of the Indonesian flag in Australia. Widely tipped to be the next Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore, Mantiri believes that they should have maintained the dignity that Indonesia has earned, by respecting the flags of other nations. ■



KILL OR BE KILLED

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ven without the presence of Mr. Ciputra himself due to a health problem, the 14th anniversary of the Ciputra Group was celebrated in due style. Mr. Ciputra, both owner of a conglomerate and an art lover, has expressed his business as well as artistic ideas ever since the building of Ancol Dreamland. And today he demonstrates a much bigger concept in blending business and art with the creation of Citra Raya, the city of art. PT. Citraland Estate realises the dream by creating a new style of realty which places emphasis on the artistic decoration of the houses, but most of all the environment is also artistically developed by placing art works in strategic places. This "new city" will utilise works either foreign or domestic, as long as they are of high quality and artistic value. A one day-seminar at the Libra Ballroom, Executive Club, Hilton International Hotel marked the 14th anniversary celebration. His family who are involved in the group's business, were active in organising this special programme. Nevertheless, unlike the tremendous development of the group's business, the celebration was not ostentatious. Two guest speakers, Mr. Koh Boon Whee, the Chairman Holdings Ltd. Singapore and Mr. Charlo Mamora,



THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY

WHO'S

WHO

Senior Vice President HRD of PT. Astra International Inc., followed the theme of the special event - "The Competitive Edge: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities to Stay Competitive in the 21st Century". The great achievements of the Ciputra Group are inseparable from the hard work and will of Mr.

Ciputra himself, who has provided opportunity for younger members of the family to manage various fields of the company. On this occasion, Mr. Budiarsa Sastrawinata, the Director of Ciputra Group, filling in for the absence of his father-in-law, Mr. Ciputra, gave the anniversary celebration speech. While real estate forms the core business of the group, it has spread its wings successfully into many other fields. Under the professionalism system of management the group grows stronger and stronger, and such a programme was but one of the important ways in which staff and other professionals in the company are encouraged to face more competitive business. ■

INOVATIVE IDEA OF Mr. SAM

M

Mr. Samadikun Hartono has always come up with new ideas throughout his business career. The first step was opening a photo store in Jakarta in 1965, but the big break came when the Makasar-born figure obtained the license from Fuji Film and founded PT. Modern Photo Film Co. But Mr. Sam was not content to sit on his laurels and today, beneath the umbrella of the Modern Group, are businesses in the sectors of finance, property, manufacturing, trading and service industries. This dynamic character with great entrepreneurial skills has just come up with another winner - Klub Awani - a club which offers special packages of vacation programmes for families. During his speech at the Artha Graha Building in the Sudirman Central Business District to mark the

soft-launching of the club, Mr. Sam stressed the importance of providing such a unique concept of leisure packages for families. The Indonesian tourism sector has yet to be developed optimally, and as a consequence many people only visit traditional tourist centres like Bali, Yogyakarta, Lake Toba, Manado etc. Through the Awani Club, members will have the chance to stay in exceptional locations, take on the challenge of 'new' golf courses and enjoy a host of other sporting and leisure activities, all at affordable prices. Membership fees range from US\$ 8,000 - 20,000, are available for up to 30 years, and are transferable. Another added interest is that they are welcome to travel on the club's cruise ship which will take them on an exciting journey to the enchanting islands of Indonesia. The same occasion saw the unveiling of a unique "Super Truck" with multi-function capability. This high-tech, mobile sales centre will bring the Awani Golf Club and Resort to all parts of the country. What's more, it can be used as a meeting place for up to 40 people, with sophisticated telecommunication links. Instead of

just promoting Indonesian tourism both within and without the country, Mr. Sam wants to make golf the sport of the people. In so doing, the Modern Group has created a package of tourism and life-style with a simple name that can be remembered by all - Klub Awani. ■

Shown in the picture: Mr. Samadikun Hartono, the Chairman of Modern Group, sitting and surrounded by Mr. Brian N. Rule, the Senior Advisor of PT. Awani Modern Hotel; Mr. Julius Slamet, Hotel and Operations Director; and Ms. Irene Hartono, Chairman's Assistant.



Scent

of a Woman. Scent of a Man. The psychology of fragrance ... On the skin and in the air, perfume is a subtly and delicately phrased invitation, drawing on a vast vocabulary of flowers and fruits and spices. But under these refined tones, lies something else altogether: the signal of the base notes, faint as a bee's hum or loud as a tom-tom. By wearing a different fragrance you can assume a new identity. You can be sporty, sophisticated, wild, natural, bohemian ... and still hold down your job at the library!

Marilyn Monroe was once asked what she wore in bed. "Chanel No.5", came the reply. Her answer was infinitely more suggestive than expected. Even though civilisation has taken from us many of our natural abilities, our sense of smell is still one of our most basic instincts. As primitive man, we used our sense of smell to find food and to avoid danger. The body's natural odours were, and still are for many, the most pungent of aphrodisiacs, and a woman's natural musky scent has been artificially reproduced by perfumiers for centuries.

In all probability, one of the main reasons we choose to wear fragrance is to send out some of the signals we can no longer produce or detect naturally (or to communicate something about ourselves and reduce the opposite sex to a whimpering heap).

It is no coincidence that the very whiff of amber and musk may set up a chorus of "hounds" baying at the moon. The fact that the Victorians frowned upon it as an indication of low moral fibre and wanton ways is a sound recommendation in itself. This is the kind of jingo that makes a sane man want to go out there and bury his face in a bucket of perfume. But there's a lot more to it than raw sex. Smell is directly linked to mood and memory in a complex network of chemistry and association, and

G R O O M I N G

MES
IN A



TRENDS

AGE BOTTLE

BY KIM HODGSON



good perfume may speak very poignantly to the unconscious mind.

The psychology of fragrance is more complex than at first sight, with lots of Freudian cul de sacs. There's nothing particularly suspect about the fact that our earliest bond is the smell of our mother. We know this instinctively, as animals do, long before we can focus on anything else. We also tune into smell at a very early age, and hone this ability to distinguish the irresistible from the disgusting. In fact, perfumiers have long been slipping the odd bit of food essence into aftershaves and colognes (hey ... hold back on the beefburger!).

Fortunately, vanilla is one of the most favourite, as are almonds and chocolate - the food of lurv - and all these contribute to fragrances which are redolent of sweet and sticky things to come. There's no doubt about the intimate relationship between sex and chocolate. In principle chocolate contains phenylethylamine (PEA), a chemical which can induce positive mood swings and a sense of euphoria. What does the smell of a sweetshop do for you? The chances are that it evokes long lost and often comforting memories of the past.

Even though smell is the oldest of our senses, and we still have the ability to detect up to one part in a million, we're

not as sharp-smelled as we used to be. Our ancestors used colognes to mask unpleasant body odours which came of over-indulgence and infrequent washing. With modern day hygiene, the emphasis is on enhancing rather than disguising what we have. In all probability, one of the main reasons we choose to wear fragrance is to send out some of the signals we can no longer produce or detect naturally (or to communicate something about ourselves and reduce the opposite sex to a whimpering heap).

If you regard fragrance as a set of invisible clothes, then you can wear what you like, as outrageous as it may be. Fragrance can also be a subtle statement. It can boost confidence and it can say things about you. There is no reason why you should wear only one brand. You may want a perfume to express your inner self or enhance your image or create a special mood. It's also important to remember that the form of fragrance can alter the message. The concentrated perfume may be rich and sultry while the eau de toilette version will be much lighter, less long-lasting, but perhaps also less subtle.

Classic perfumes are wonderful in themselves and their complexity and balance of refinement and allure is what a classic fragrance is all about. For decades now, they have been worn by brilliant and

stylish women and have acquired traditional magic through their association with beauty, elegance and romance. New fragrances continue to be launched every year. These are the nonconformists, the avant-garde, the revolutionaries, made to break the mould and destined to become classics of their kind for like-minded women. All these fragrances are assertive and feminine in a challenging new way.

Recognising the sheer variety that the male fragrance market offers, manufacturers often start by creating a personality for a new fragrance, long before they create the fragrance itself. They do this within the context of global trends (currently, the mood is towards lighter, more natural fragrances that summon up the sea, wind, sun and land) and then they select the individual ingredients that go to produce a unique cocktail. This trend does not go down universally, after all there are still certain types of men (footballers, estate agents, market traders) who always seem to be wearing the same brand of rocket fuel.

Your choice of fragrance is highly subjective, and ironically may have very little to do with the smell. It is part of the psychology of fragrance that the bottle, packaging, colour, and imagery of the advertising may hit your other senses first. Price is important too and although the eighties are behind us there is still the kind of man who believes that "the more you pay, the better you get", a condition best described as paying through the schnozzle.

The most damning evidence about our understanding of this fascinating subject is that the majority of men's fragrances are bought for them by women. Whatever one's personal preference, a man should be admired, respected (and even forgiven) for choosing a fragrance for himself. For those who still hang onto the notion that women understand better than men about the Wardrobe of Fragrance concept, never admit that your mother bought it for you, even if she did! ■

Nature has its own designs for the shape of our bodies, and the egos of society another. While we would both like to eat like Betty Crocker's favourite students, yet look like Princess Diana or Sylvester Stallone, all - especially women - face the dilemma of keeping those cushiony tyres in shape.

It is by no means uncommon to wake up one day and catch a glimpse of the lumpy and dimpled fat where once there had been lean, hard muscle. A universal sore sight for those whose days of being 'the best thing that can be fitted into shorts' are still fresh in the mind.

Fat was such a, well ugly, word that when in 1975 the term 'cellulite' hit the market, its popularity swept through magazine, advertisements, health books, journals etc. Women no longer shyly admitted, "I'm fat." Rather they awed their friends at bridge and kitty parties, and almost became objects of envy, because their doctor/dermatologist had diagnosed a 'cellulite problem'.

Sitting pertly poised, this lumpy tissue is definitely singing, "... I have arrived and I'm here for good." Everybody over the age of twenty should be on the look-out for cellulite formations. It is always present in our bodies, but one can keep it in check if at the first signs of visibility, control is applied. It is cellulite formations that cause pregnant women to walk like waddling ducks. Pregnancy over, their lives return to a semblance of normality. However, they are left to rage the 'battle with the waddle'.

It is only after long periods of dieting, and a great many broken floor tiles from vigorous aerobic routines, that we start

CELLULITE THE FA CELEBRITY OF TODAY



BY :
PAVAN KAPOOR

to recognise the power of cellulite. Faithfully it returns like a stubborn friend, signing its inevitable autograph that aging is here to stay.

Unfortunately, women are worse off than men in this respect. "Men have a tendency to convert fat into muscle at a more expeditious rate than women," profess plastic surgeons. "Women have a tendency to put on weight in certain zones due to the hormonal make-up of their bodies." The lower part of their bodies; the abdomen and pelvic areas being crucial targets for our unwanted friend.

The main cause attributed to the lumpy dimpling is that the skin is tethered to the deeper structures of the body by fibrous cords. Fat cells accumulate in between these cords and push up against the skin with varying

pressures, dependent on the amount of cellulite present at that particular spot. These cords act like the buttons in an overstuffed sofa - the dimples of our ampleness?!

Since the late seventies, efforts to wage the cellulite cyclone have blasted onto the market as the fitness industry has jogged up to meet the demands of the body-conscious generation. Since then, millions of dollars have been poured into 'the perfect body' industry. A universal reaction to the 'cellulite syndrome' has incited newer fitness machines, new medicines, creams and lotions. People massage it off, loofah it off, bind it and usually attack it with a viciousness that is totally at odds with their characteristic gentle natures.

Lipo-suction - a surgical treatment for extracting excessive fat - is fast becoming popular in Indonesia. And refinements of the method are being added all the time. The Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Associates in Melbourne, Australia, has experimented on the latest theory in diminishing those dratted dimples, and it professes to be yet a step further in lipo-suction techniques.

The doctor first aspirates the fat as in

standard lipo-suction. Then a special instrument with a cutting edge is inserted and moved back and forth under the skin. This helps to catch the fibres and pull them out to normal length. Later, part of the fat is injected back to smoothen the skin even further.

Such techniques are all well and good for those who have the time, and money, to go through such painstaking procedures. Nor should it be lost, this ain't no one time deal! The propensity for putting on fat increases with age, and eventually there must come a time when either logic or the bank balance tells you that it's time to bow to nature's intentions.

Mrs. Suwito, a 194-pounder who used to attend the Clark Hatch Fitness Center at the Hilton International, is one of those people who have waged their 'Cellulite War' and are now resigned to their fate. "For years I starved, then gluttoned. I exercised vigorously, and later slumped from lethargy. I felt high when I lost weight, and low when I put it on. My weighing scales became my master. But now, I'm the way nature intended me to be." The key to her new-found happiness however is captured in her closing words. "I've come to terms with my fatness, and you know, it's alright to be less than perfect in some ways."

Dr. Moerdino, a practicing dietician and nutritionist, has some sympathy. "Not everyone can wage the war against cellulite effectively and come out a winner, but it is surely our choice to try and do it. To live healthier lives is the first and foremost responsibility we have to ourselves, our families and to society as a whole." ■

‡Men have a tendency to convert fat into muscle at a more expeditious rate than women; profess plastic surgeons.

‡Women have a tendency to put on weight in certain zones due to the hormonal make-up of their bodies.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

A MAGICAL MYSTERY TOUR

Robert Ripley. The name rings bells, whether you've seen his newspaper strips or watched his *Believe It Or Not* programme on television. Now you can see them with your own eyes, and you know what they say - "seeing is believing!"

The **Fun Odditorium Ripley's Believe It Or Not** is located in one of Jakarta's more elite areas, at Pondok Indah Mall, and contains a unique collection of typical Robert Ripley oddities. Ranging from sport, animals, health to historical remains, the exhibits are guaranteed to amaze, raise questions or even shock, because they are unusual, sometimes far beyond our normal thoughts.

It was way back in 1929 that Robert Ripley first opened the eyes of the world to the unusual and odd things around them. Coming up with the idea of recording oddities and relating them to others, being an artist he drew everything that he considered to be odd. But like a scientist, he probed and collected facts, marrying them to his pictures.

The broadcasting of the *Believe It Or Not* (BION) programme began in 1929 when Ripley signed a syndicate contract with King Features owned by newspaper mogul, William Randolph Hearst, to create 26 series of BION film productions. It was followed five years later by a radio program that was aired each week. In the meantime BION was published in newspapers and book form, at the height of its popularity being carried in over 300 newspapers and 17 languages throughout the world. The total number of books sold would, if stacked, reach to more than 100 times the height of the Empire State Building in New York.

It is hard to separate the concept from the man, and so unique and odd was Ripley that he once arranged a live interview with a parachutist 2 miles above the ground, making his own parachute jump. He also made the jump from cartoonist to millionaire, and from all of his travels packed his house and apartment with a wide range of unusual artifacts.



Robert Ripley still smiles today, in wax that is.

Today, Ripley collections can be found in 25 museums scattered around the world from the United States, Canada and Mexico to Britain and Denmark, Australia, Korea, Thailand and now, Indonesia. This is all the work of Ripley's Corporation that has aggressively franchised BION museums, and is the world's largest museum franchise group and still growing. Other successful business within the same umbrella are the operation of wax museum in Louis Tussaud Waxwork, in Niagara Falls Canada and in Copenhagen, Denmark and the Guinness Book of Records Museum. Owned by the Jim Pattison Group, Ripley's Believe It or Not is the fourth largest private company in Canada.

Fun Odditorium Ripley's Believe It Or Not in Jakarta is not just the 255th to open, but the largest in the world with its 2,500 square

It is hard to separate the concept from the man, and so unique and odd was Ripley that he once arranged a live interview with a parachutist 2 miles above the ground, making his own parachute jump.

metre building filled with the odd and unusual from countries around the globe, each stored in specific categories. Not only is it interesting, but educational as well since visitors learn many things that normally they would rarely give a thought. Pieces of the Berlin Wall remind one how important peace and harmony are, or the medical collection which provides an insight into the rapid development in this field since times past.

One of the most important things about the museum is that entertainment, education, technology, and science are all exhibited in separate sections. Entering the lobby, a BION television programme will make the heart beat faster. On the corner are replicas of two men with contrasting bodies and a huge tire as one of the decorations. Also, a display of Leo Sewell's work who created three dimensional figures; standing next to the entrance to greet the visitors, a man and a woman made from kitchen utensils, children's toys and other items found in trash heaps.

Stark reality and untold mystery fit hand in glove as one passes from one section to the next. Primitive tools and shrunken human heads, the size of your fist but perfect in every detail, are just part of the "Lost Civilization" section, as is a mask made from skin flayed from slaves as part of a healing tool once used by the Okio tribe of Cameroon.

In the "Jurassic Laboratory", witness the scientific findings of the gigantic creatures

that used to roam our planet - dinosaurs. Fossilised eggs, skeletons, and even the dung of dinosaurs are on display. Ripley had an amazing talent for translating the scientific findings of experts to the general public. Perhaps the strangest exhibit in this section though, is a large *Tyrannosaurus Rex* hanging from the ceiling. Made of finely-cut worn-out dollar bills that had been thrown in the garbage by the government, it used to worth as much as US\$ 1 million, but remember it is only half the size of a real *Tyrannosaurus*!

Scientific findings besides the world of dinosaurs, range from birds to sea animals. Robert Ripley had a record on the finding of the first bird - *Archaeopteryx* - which is a casting from the most significant dinosaur skeleton ever found. The skeleton shows how birds evolved from the reptiles. In the Molluccas archipelago, Ripley found a clam well-known as the "man-eating clam". Although it never actually "ate" man as its name implies, surprisingly enough such an animal could reach 5 feet in length and weigh over 600 pounds. In the cold water of Lake Ontario he found a fish covered with fur all over the body. However, further probing of the facts by Ripley in 1930, found the explanation: people in the lake area made a living by attaching rabbit fur to brook trout and passing them off as some 'new' species!

For those seeking jolts, walk through the Tunnel of Oddity. "The Torture Devices"

section displays a whole host of exhibits that display man's inhumanity to man. Like the authentic "Iron Maiden" originating from Nuremburg, Germany, embedded with iron spikes which were designed to pierce the eyes, throat, and heart of religious heretics. Or pity mediaeval witches who were tortured by being confined in a specially designed mask that allowed boiling oil to be poured in their ears. This section is definitely not for the faint-hearted.

Coming towards the end of the tour, another television display features the Niagara Falls and a series of most challenging experiments. On one wall right before the end of the oddity museum, the first work of Robert Ripley is shown. Blending different unusual achievements in sports, when he worked for New York media agency, John McGraw, Ripley was going to call the piece "Champs and Chumps", but less than a minute before printing, changed the title to "Believe It or Not".

Fittingly, the magical mystery tour ends with a wax sculpture of Robert Ripley smiling to the visitors in his room. Smiling because of his late brainwave, because it's doubtful if Champs and Chumps would ever have gained such worldwide recognition as *Believe It or Not*. ■

Shrunken head, complete in all its glory.



Pieces of the Berlin Wall remind us of another 'dark era'.



The 'fur' fish, not some new species but a tribute to man's ingenuity.





Arturo Sandoval

The fifth Jakarta International Jazz Festival - A-Mild Jak Jazz '95 - will again draw thousands of music lovers to Plaza Timur in Senayan for four special evenings of live music on 7 - 10 December.

Topping the bill is the celebrated American guitarist **Earl Klugh**, whose recordings over the past decade have been best-sellers around the world. Klugh will be backed by a large ensemble flying into Indonesia especially for the festival.

Just as popular is the Japanese jazz-fusion supergroup **Jimsaku**, which takes its name from two members (Akira Jimbo and Tetsuo Sakurai) who were once part of Casiopea. Joining Jimsaku onstage for their Senayan performances will be Takeshi Ito, formerly a member of the band called T-Square.

Also coming from the United States for A-Mild Jak Jazz '95 is Cuban-born trumpeter **Arturo Sandoval** with his five-member back-up group, **The Latin Train**. Sandoval's fame has now spread well beyond the jazz audience; he was even one of three prime attractions during the half-time show at the 1995 Superbowl.

A - M I L D JAK JAZZ '95

BY: PAUL BLAIR

Surface, an eight-member American group built around the talents of singer Dave Conley and noted for such recent hits as *Shower Me With Your Love*, *The First Time* and *Never Gonna Let You Go*, will also be among the headliners at A-Mild Jak Jazz '95.

So will **Carol Kidd**, a British singer who has won critical raves from listeners, critics and fellow musicians. She'll be backed by her ten-member band.

Top-flight musicians and groups from a number of other countries will also be featured during the four-day festival at Plaza Timur in Senayan. They include a quintet led by French trumpeter Antoine Illouz; a German trio called *Drei vom Rhein* that mixes adventuresome jazz harmonies with a heavy-metal beat and even some rap vocalizing; the Nippy and Shana Noya percussion duo from the Netherlands; American guitarist O'Donel Levy; and the Sandy Evans Trio, under the leadership of one of Australia's most talented saxophonists who is herself a founding member of the group known as *Clarion Fracture Zone*.

Two nations - Hungary and Italy - never before represented by performers at the four previous Jak Jazz festivals are indeed sending artists this year. They are the eight-

man Benko Dixieland Band from Budapest; and harmonica player/guitarist Bruno DiFilippi from Milan.

Returning to Indonesia for A-Mild Jak Jazz '95 are several attractions who won new fans at previous festivals: Igor Bril and the New Generation from Russia; pianist Jeremy Monteiro's trio from Singapore; and jazz violinist Luluk Purwanto with the Helsdingen Trio from the Netherlands.

As with previous Jak Jazz festivals held in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1994, A-Mild Jak Jazz '95 will be a showcase for some of Indonesia's finest jazz and pop-jazz artists. In fact, Indonesian musicians are being given special prominence this year, in line with the celebration of the country's

Luluk Purwanto





Antoine Illouz.



Bruno DiFilippi.

nineth-anniversary year. Virtually every local group will be introducing special musical material into their performances through the use of traditional Indonesian songs or instrumentation.

Among the prominent Indonesian keyboard stars to be heard during the four days of Jak Jazz '95 are Bubi Chen, Bill Sanagih, Idang Rasidi, Didi Chia, Abadi Soesman, Tamam Hosein and Chandra Darusman

Reedman Embong Raharjo will introduce his new band. Elfa's Singers and Elfa's Big Band will appear with guest vocalist Harvey Malaiholo.

The festival bill also includes the funk group B-Soul; the Ireng Maulana All-

Stars, the Bujana Trio; the Jeffrey Tahelele Trio; the Jadug Ferianto percussion group; the Kiboud Maulana Blues Band; the PPJ Trio with singer Margie Segers; the Simak Dialog quartet; the Suweleh Percussion group; the Benny Likumahuwa Combo; the Patisselano Band; the group that calls itself Skets; another group pairing Ben Pasaribu and Otto Sidharta; singer Johan Untung; guitarists Joko and Victor Rompas; and a special ensemble that unites the talents of keyboard players Franky Raden and Harry Roesli.

Jazeed Djamin, conductor of the Nusantara Chamber Orchestra, has put together a special contemporary performance group that includes several classical string players. The electric

group Krakatau will incorporate music by a gamelan. The set by Tan Deseng will mingle the sounds of guitar with those of traditional Sundanese *kecap*.

Another eagerly awaited debut is that of P.I.G., a new band combining the talents of Prai on bass, Indra Lesmana on keyboards and Gilang on drums. All are former members of the popular jazz-rock group Krakatau.

The A-Mild Jak Jazz '95 concerts will begin at the festival's site in Senayan on Thursday through Sunday evenings (December 7-10) at 6:30 PM and will last until at least 2:00 AM. Further information about schedules and tickets can be obtained by calling 571-2747, 572-0417 or 573-6693. ■

Igor Brill & The Next Generation.



Jimsaku.





INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE

THE RIGHT TIME - THE RIGHT PLACE

Yes. December will see the opening of **Kuta Centre** in Bali, the **International Market Place (IMP)** that the island of the gods has been waiting for - the only totally integrated shopping, dining, recreation and entertainment complex open 24-hours-a-day, seven days a week.

The development by the Jakarta-based PT. Saka Dwi Dewata, is based on the concept of the highly successful International Market Place in Waikiki Beach in Hawaii, but with a local twist. Without sacrificing modern amenities,

the whole complex is designed within the traditions of Balinese culture and architecture.

Strategically located on Jl. Kartika Plaza, Bali's "street of the future" that already houses some of the island's busiest hotels, **IMP** is just minutes from the airport and the island's main arteries. Not only is the complex secure from street vendors, but entirely pedestrian save for the alleyway that leads directly to the car-park.

With 400 ground-floor shops, from those which would not be out of place on

Rodeo Drive, Los Angeles, to international favourites who produce goods in Indonesia, visitors will find quality merchandise at quality prices to suit any budget. Shady trees and bushes blend with the Balinese-style architecture in the open-air shopping area, where the supermarket, 24-lane bowling alley and open-sided discotheque under a Balinese roof are also to be found.

Balconies and shady terraces on the second floor provide a pleasant respite for a cooling drink. Here too are a host of restaurants and cafes offering a wide range of cuisine from Indonesia, Asia and the World. All the top names in the food and beverage industry are to be found, both national and international, all bonding together to support **IMP**.

As evening falls, live groups entertain in the central public area, and later on the disco kicks into high gear with different music styles as the week passes on, plus exciting events such as fashion shows and the like.

If this is just some of the daily fare served up by **IMP**, then special events are scheduled on a regular basis. The giant, 10,000 square metre parking area can be transformed into a magical venue for international superstars, performing to live audiences in the 15,000 - 20,000 range and broadcast over national and international television networks.

To ensure continuity and the highest standards of operation and management, **IMP** will be in the hands of top class personnel from various industries, led by Mr. Jay Ansari, the International Sales & Marketing Director. The largest International Market Place in Asia, **IMP Kuta Centre** has chosen the right time and the right place to take advantage of Indonesia's rapidly expanding tourism industry. ■

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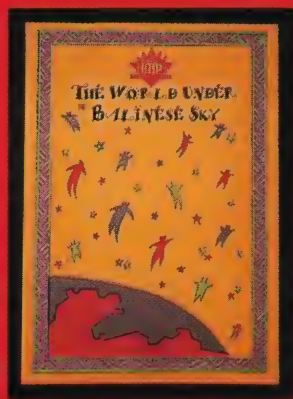
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Immediate Occupancy for December Opening

Bali's most exciting new retail development, Kuta Centre, offers international branded franchise, domestic food and beverage outlets, fashion, entertainment and relaxation industries, the opportunity to open shop right in the heart of the bustling Kuta area. Kuta Centre will offer the following facilities :

- Open-Air Discotheque ● Bowling Alley ● Amusement Centre ● Outdoor stage for live performances ● Open area for Exhibitions, Flea-markets and Music Concerts ● Duty Free Shop ● 400 shops ● Restaurants, Bars and Cafes ● Bank ● Business & Trade Centre ● Travel Agencies ● Medical Centre ● Aromatherapy Centre.

So if you want to be part of the largest open-air market in Asia, contact Jay on the number below. Time is of the essence !

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*How can we let our children be brought
up against a backdrop of factory
chimneys belching smoke?*

ALL THEY WANT

BY: RICH PETERS

So started one of the sillier Christmas songs I remember from my childhood. For the most part however, children today are much more aware of what's going on in the world than we were, and you can't rub them off with just anything.

At an International Children's Conference held at Eastbourne, England, from 23 - 25 October this year, some 800 youngsters aged ten to twelve from all around the world, met to discuss

Victims of decades of acid rain, the forests of central Europe stand lifeless in the morning mist.



All I want for Christmas is my two front teeth.

the future of the planet. The three-day Conference was sponsored by British Airways in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and ended with a 26-point Challenge to world leaders demanding change. ICC Chairperson, 13-year-old Debbie Simmons, then flew directly to New York to personally present the Challenge to UN leaders, and UNEP has pledged to support them and carry the message to governments worldwide.

While there are those who would dismiss the whole exercise as a waste of time and money, many of the points put forward were by no means childhood fantasies or impossible dreams. Rather, they were items that the world must address sooner or later, and preferably sooner, if we are not to choke on our own waste.

The main areas of attack were on recycling of materials, especially plastic; the care and protection of endangered species and the environment in which they live; governmental responsibility in environmental matters; the introduction of environmental friendly technology; the testing of nuclear

devices; and the need for the media to be more attuned to children's views and concerns, as well as their educational requirements.

In today's commercial world, packaging has become very much a feature of marketing, and all too often excess materials are used to make the product more attractive to the consumer. Not only is this wasteful, it also means that there is even more to get rid of. In the past, burying of garbage in land-fills was the way to go, but we are long past the time when this can be considered as a long-term possibility, especially in metropolitan areas.

The advent of plastics in the modern era has only exacerbated the problem - current production is in excess of 100 million tonnes per year - as many of these products take centuries to fully bio-degrade. Nor is incineration a viable alternative. Toxicity of fumes, atmospheric pollution and sheer facility requirements preclude its use on a major scale. The only solution is to greatly reduce the usage of plastics in packaging - what happened to the old reusable

In today's commercial world, packaging has become very much a feature of marketing, and all too often excess materials are used to make the product more attractive to the consumer.

shopping-bag? - and to recycle wherever possible.

Unfortunately, few countries either educate their people in its need, or have sufficient facilities for recycling on a major scale. Separation of materials into paper, plastic, glass and metals may be time consuming, but if individual containers for each were provided at schools, factories, department stores etc., the initial discipline and consciousness could be instilled, and people would begin to make efforts in their own homes. For in the future, we will have to recycle to survive.

The increased use of paper products, both in packaging and printing requirements, has put a great strain on the forestry industry. While recycling on a worldwide scale will help, there is a need to replant fast-growing species of trees on already cleared land; even the humble bamboo has potential in this field. Not only would this help the growing demand for newsprint - even in cyberspace there will long be a need for the printed word - but it would ease the pressures on the diminishing rain-forests of the world. For they are more than just a source of timber. They are home to an incredible rich variety of flora and fauna, and the source of many medicines that the world has yet to discover.

The Asian elephant used to roam from the Indian sub-continent to China, but with the mass destruction of much of its natural habitat, elephant numbers are in serious decline. Much will depend on the logging operations in Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam over the next decade if the species is not to virtually disappear from the wild. Although the largest, the elephant is but one species that is threatened with extinction - the tiger and Asian rhino are in even more desperate plight.

Endangered species species are to be found everywhere, from Pole to Pole. A mixture of destruction of their natural habitat, and man's ruthless hunting for quasi-medical potions, adornment or just plain food has left many on the very brink of extinction. This is true not only on land but also in the oceans where the harvest of the sea is being reaped beyond its reproductive limits - Tokyo fish market alone consumes over 2.3 million kilos every day.

While international organisations such as WWF and other NGOs have been hammering out warnings for years, some of their good works have been undermined by a 'lunatic fringe' of environmentalists who have poured vitriol on the problem, even resorting to violence, instead of reasoned argument based on solid fact.

Governments worldwide, both collectively and individually, have in the past been lukewarm to environmental problems. Needs for economic advancement have often seen them turn a blind eye to poisonous factory effluent, degradative mining practices and the general rape of the wild. Belatedly, steps have been taken in western industrial countries to reverse this destructive trend, and in many places nature has proven its in-built ability to bounce back; rivers once de-oxygenated by factory refuse and chemical run-off, now sparkle with fish, birds sing again in the hedgerows and, most importantly, farmers have rediscovered that natural predators dramatically reduce the need for pesticide use.

Unfortunately, in some less affluent countries the decision to ignore blatant abuses of basic environmental soundness is dictated by the need to attract investment dollars, even to the extent of destroying the habitat of both the local people and flora and fauna.

Governments worldwide, both collectively and individually, have in the past been lukewarm to environmental problems. Needs for economic advancement have often seen them turn a blind eye to poisonous factory effluent, degradative mining practices and the general rape of the wild.



Piles of plastic bottles will continue to accumulate until we become serious about recycling all our rubbish.

While many international companies have become more eco-conscious, others have taken advantage of lax local regulation or implementation to conduct smash and grab raids for their own benefit.

Sometimes however, it is a matter of education of the local people that can bring forth benefits. Pilot schemes in several African countries which have ploughed back tourism revenues to the native communities have been successful in reducing the poaching of wild animals. A balance between

human needs and that of nature has been partially achieved. But more has to be done. Many countries are too poor, too under-nourished to attempt such schemes. This is where richer nations must be prepared to lend a hand. Not just in simple monetary handouts however, for this is self-perpetuating, but in providing expertise in land management so that

Will our grandchildren have to ask their parents what a tiger was, Siberian or otherwise?



RON GORDON GARRISON - SAN DIEGO ZOO

all forms of life can co-exist in harmony.

Governmental responsibility stretches far beyond mere education though. It is up to them, both individually and collectively, to set meaningful examples. The introduction of renewable and eco-friendly energy sources such as geothermal, wind, solar etc. must be more rapidly advanced, for fossil fuels are but a finite resource. Agricultural land must be carefully husbanded with new, disease-resistant, higher-yielding crops cultivated to feed the world's ever-growing population - wheat production has increased rapidly in emerging nations in recent years, and improved rice strains developed. Extraction of the world's resources must be done with care, for each tree felled or water course polluted has far more reaching effects than is immediately apparent.

Nowhere though, is there more need for consolidated action by world governments than in the total ban of the testing of nuclear devices and the proliferation of such weapons of mass

Giant factory ships indiscriminately vacuum the seas of fish.

destruction. Atmospheric tests were bad enough, but underground testing has created far more potentially hazardous conditions for the generations to come. With such tests, the radioactive products with thousands of years half-life remain encapsulated in concentrated pockets. Who knows if some natural disturbance of the earth's plates in the future might not rupture the surrounding seal and provide fissures for the deadly contents to leach out into the ocean or natural ground water?

That children of such a tender age should not just worry about these things but openly challenge us, is both a measure of their maturity and a condemnation of our years of tenure of this planet. While there is much of which we can be proud, we have yet to learn to live in harmony with our environment. Each single one of us has a duty to be more environmentally conscious, for it is not *our* world but that of future generations. If we do not accept our children's challenge today, then in the future their own children may have to ask: "What was a tiger, Dad?!" They know what they want. Can we provide it? ■



Nowhere though, is there more need for consolidated action by world governments than in the total ban of the testing of nuclear devices and the proliferation of such weapons of mass destruction.

All things have their time and season, and while Gucci No.3, L'Arte di Gucci and Eau de Gucci each captured the prevailing essence of womanhood in their own time, women of today need a new fragrance.

To fill this need, Gucci have unveiled **Accenti**, a fragrance brimming with character and texture, a fragrance capable of reflecting the timeless values of Gucci - a taste for luxury and noble materials, a sure sense of elegance and the perfect finishing touch, together with an intelligence of life as generous as it is warm and caring.

Whether of tenderness or admiration, whether of grace or enthusiasm, accents punctuate the language of a woman's life as she moves with her mood, with the stars, with the seasons, through all the colours of the rainbow.

Accenti becomes the maestro of that often unpredictable rainbow of accents, translating them into an infinitely subtle, fragrant prose to intensify the multiple facets of a full and varied life.

Profound or light-hearted, but always committed and never indifferent - that is the **Accenti** woman. She is a musical score in many movements: *adagio* leafing through a novel; *allegretto* on a visit to the Biennale in Florence; *fortissimo* when listening to a new Shostakovich recording; and *pianissimo* when back in the arms of the man she loves...

She is, indeed, a true Venusian, gentle but also a decision-maker, romantic but a woman of action too, adept at dealing with the constraints of modern life. Depending on the moment, her tastes may swing from admiration of the classic to the attraction of the unknown. The author of her own life, she knows where to put the commas and when to change the meter, always in the perfect place, at the perfect time, surely, deftly and with brio.

It is **Accenti** that gives her, each and ev-

ACCENTI

FROM THE TRADITIONS OF GUCCI



ery time, the certainty of elegance. And whether she chooses a name, a dress or a holiday destination, she does it with total freedom because **Accenti** liberates her from all preconceptions, while giving her that special aura of the Gucci woman.

Right from the first moment, this fruity-floral fragrance sparkles with charm and charisma. The fresh head-note of mandarin blossoms into a natural bouquet of rose, lily of the valley and sensuous jasmine, brightened by a touch of cheerful clove. Its sublime elegance finds expression in the interplay of woody notes, vetiver, patchouli and sandalwood. Finally the warm vanilla note, rounded off by Tonka bean, peach and raspberry, underscores the passionate nature of this perfume.

Accenti, a fragrance of profound contrasts, harmonises visionary ideas and traditional values as elegantly as do the women for whom it was created.

A fragrance of such subtlety and surprise, such contrasts of the classic and avant-garde, demands equally unique packaging. The flacon created by Alain de Mourgues, defines the indefinable. The pure unadulterated line of crystal flows from its firm, clean base to finish in sparkling facets of pure femininity, while the Tuscan marbling of the **Accenti** box, created by Anke-Maria Moller, takes us to the very roots and traditions of Gucci in Florence, Tuscany.

The fragrance line is available in three sizes of Eau de Toilette Natural Spray, Eau de Toilette and as Parfum. The body line pampers the senses with a full palette of forms and textures: Shower Bath, Body Lotion, Spray Deodorant and Cream Deodorant. All are discreet, faithful companions of a woman confident of her charm.

Accenti, as with other Gucci products, may be found in all major department stores throughout Indonesia. ■

GUCCI

P A R F U M S



Exclusive Launching :

- METRO PONDOK INDAH : 7 - 13 DECEMBER 1995
- METRO SENAYAN PLAZA : 22 - 27 DECEMBER 1995



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Exclusive gift for every purchase during promotion

WHO'S

WHAT

INDONESIA LIMA ON DISPLAY



Indonesia Lima is a group of experienced artists each with their own distinctive style of painting. Syaukat, who finished his education in the National Defence Institution KRA XVII in 1984, uses realism in his work. The Major General is still actively producing more and more works, either for collections and exhibitions or as illustrations for Asri magazine. Sri Hadhy, attended the Indonesia Art Academy in Yogya before continuing his studies at Vrije Academie Voor Beeldende Kunsten de Vrije Academie Phychopolis Den Haag, Netherlands. In 16 years in the Netherlands he spread and developed his skill to express his subjects in the expressionist style. Indran Yusuf, who has vast exhibition experience, expresses his feelings in a naturalism style. The only female member of the group, P. Lanny

Andriani, accentuates her painted subjects with fresh colours in the impressionist style. Flowers, animals and the beauty of nature dominate most of her works. Last, but certainly not least, comes Trips D. Sasomo who penetrates the graphic arts as the basis of his talent development. Since studying at the University of Indonesia he has created marvelous paintings based on the concept of the idea and hard work. Their latest exhibition, opened by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Tungky Ariwibowo, and held at the Executive Club, Jakarta Hilton International Hotel, concentrated on the enchantment of small size paintings - 40 x 50 cms. The exhibition was also aimed at collecting funds for charity programmes such as the Indonesian Red Cross and funding for the victims of the Mount Merapi disaster. ■



BOHEMIAN CRYSTAL

At the end of October, a beautiful exhibition of crystal vases, plates, glasses and chandeliers was held by the Ambassador of Czech Republic and Madame Ludmila Olsa as part of the Czech National Day celebration. The show of these enchanting crystal works made in the Czech Republic was also completed with the world largest producer of glass jewelry, Jablonex. To enliven this particular event with the theme of Friendly Meeting amongst Bohemia Crystalware, the guests - mainly wives of Ambassadors and other dignitaries - took part in a lucky draw. The three winners - Mrs. Danielle Deussen Pensa, Mrs. Eva Ambrovic and Mrs. Tran Thi Chi - were fortunate enough to take home fancy glass flowers. Shown in the picture: Mrs. Ludmila Olsa and Mrs. Vida Rignault from Presidium of the Women's International Club with other distinguished ladies. ■

I B T ' S G I A N T S T E P



T

he decision of PT. Indonesia Bulk Terminal (IBT) to agree on a loan facility and award a turnkey contract for the construction of the Pulau Laut Bulk Terminal in South Kalimantan is a giant step

forward. On 30 October, PT. IBT signed agreements with two different financial divisions, National State Bank of Australia and Le Bank Nationaux de Paris. At the same time a construction agreement was signed that will see German expertise involved in both the mechanical and electrical construction of the project. PT. IBT is a consortium of

WHO'S WHAT

Indonesian/Australian joint venture companies that focus on mining and port operation. The first stage of the project is expected to be in active operation in 1997, while stage two is set for 1999. The main aim of the terminal is to facilitate the transportation of coal to both national and international markets. With a

harbour draft of 20 metres, bulk carriers of up to 200,000 tonnes deadweight can be accommodated which is essential for the international market, and the port will be able to serve other bulk transport needs such as oil, forestry etc. The Bulk Operations Transfer agreement made with PT. Pelabuhan Surabaya III for a period of 30 years can be extended for a further 20 years. The presence of the new bulk terminal will surely facilitate the open trade that was agreed by APEC nations in Osaka, and is an important step towards the liberalisation of trade by the year 2020. ■

TIME CAPSULE



S

till in its 'soft-opening' phase, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Jakarta performed a "Back to the Future" programme on 1 October 1995. A time capsule was placed in front of the building before the entrance to the hotel lobby. Included in the time capsule is a bottle of Port wine and gold coins dating from this year. When the time capsule is opened in fifty years time, it will be the hotel's Golden Anniversary and the 100th Anniversary of Indonesian Independence. With 370 guest rooms and suites, the hotel owned by PT. Prabu Budi Mulia is part of Holiday Inn Worldwide under the UK-based Bass International Holdings NV. One of its modern service features is the connection to Internet as a means of providing both information and reservations. Shown in the picture: Mr. Herry Wijaya of PT. Prabu Budi Mulia inserting the time capsule in its concrete case. ■

WHO'S WHAT

HOTERES EXHIBITION

1 9 9 6

1) MARCH, 1996 TOKYO INTERNATIONAL FAIR GROUND
JAKARTA, OCTOBER 26, 1995



T

he 24th International Hotel and Restaurant Show - Hoteres Japan 96 - will be held next year from 12 - 15 March in the Tokyo International Fair Ground, Harumi, Tokyo. The largest exhibition in the Pacific Rim region will be under direction of the Japan Management Association, and the international trade show for the hospitality industry is expected to attract as many as 620 companies, both domestic and international, occupying 2,150 booths. The exhibition will be divided into three main zones: Comfortable Atmosphere Zone; High Value-Added Zone; and Labour Serving Zone. The first covers state-of-the-art equipment and furniture in response to the widespread demand for hotel renewal, including interior fittings, hotel guest-room facilities, tableware, utensils and a wide range of amenity goods. The second concentrates on displays of new items for product development, including information and communication equipment, karaoke,

audio-visual and game equipment, and video-on-demand. The final display will be aimed at products which are designed to increase work efficiency and reduce costs; a wide range of kitchen and cooking equipment, food service and environmental protective equipment will also be on display. As one of the largest event organisers in Japan, JMA are well versed in providing every facility for the participants, including travel needs and hotel accommodation. In conjunction with the Hoteres exhibition, Foodex Japan will present the 21st International Food and Beverage Exhibition on the same dates at the Nippon Convention Centre (Makuhira Messe). Exhibitors from 37 countries worldwide will fill the 18,427 sqm with 345 domestic and 671 overseas exhibitors. ■

Shown in the picture: Mr. Yoshikazu Ohtani, the General Manager of the Convention Division of JMA and Mr. Nobuo Ogawa, the President of JMA during a one-day seminar at the Financial Club, Jakarta.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST

T

o face the challenge of preparing itself to meet the tourism demands of the next century, it is important for Jakarta to provide facilities of international standard for visitors whether they come from other parts of the country or from abroad, on business or for pleasure. As part of this endeavor, a super-store has been opened in the Blok M area - Seibu Jakarta. An agreement between PT. Pasaraya Nusakarya and Seiyu Ltd. (one of Japan's largest retail businesses) determined to fill the need for a ultra-modern shopping centre with the emphasis on top quality and first-class service. With the addition of the 12,000 sqm, four-storied Jakarta Seibu, the expansion of the existing Pasaraya Blok-M now totals some 102,000 sqm, a mega-Pasaraya, and the largest store in Southeast Asia. The shopping centre can accommodate over 150,000 customers per day and is complete with 42 escalators and 7 lifts. The official opening of Jakarta Seibu on 27 October was marked by an official speech by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Hartarto, and this new mega-Pasaraya marks the welcoming of a new age with fresh hopes for success. The Seiyu and Seibu Department Stores are part of the Saison Group of Japan, who had previously opened in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, China, prior to Seibu Jakarta, the first in Indonesia. ■



ALFRED DUNHILL MASTERS

WHO'S WHAT

New Zealander, Michael Campbell arrived in Jakarta from Spain suffering from a bout of 'flu. But he did not let this put him off his game, nor the two-shot penalty he incurred during the third round for grounding his club in a bunker. With a fine final round he forged his first victory of the season in this, the second Alfred Dunhill Masters Tournament held in Indonesia. This year, the event at the Emerald Golf & Country Club owned by Mr. William Suryadjaya and located in the green belt south of Jakarta. With the increasing development of golf courses in Indonesia, especially in the Jakarta/Bogor region, more and more efforts are being made to attract players and members to the various clubs. Today, Emerald Golf & Country Club with two international standard 18-hole courses has emerged as one of the favourites. That such world-class tournaments as the Alfred Dunhill Masters are held in Jakarta and Bali is indicative of the tremendous development of the game, not only in this country but the Asian region in general. While many play the game solely for pleasure, in the Jakarta area in particular great emphasis is also placed on the prestige and realty development angles. Thus there are added bonuses for club membership. Nevertheless, all the factors boost the people's increasing proclivity for the sport in Indonesia. ■



A T C ' S NEW P R M A N A G E R

In September, the Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) announced the appointment of Ms. Junivera Gunawan as the new Public Relations Manager Indonesia. Mr. Bill Monk, the Manager of ACT for South-East Asia, stressed that the appointment of Ms. Vera showed ACT's commitment to Indonesia as one of the most essential markets for Australian tourism. This has been proven by the increasing number of Indonesian tourists who have visited Australia in recent years. Today, Indonesia is the fifth largest in the Asian market and ranks as the tenth largest in the world. From August 1994 through July 1995, the Australian Tourism Commission recorded some 128,000 Indonesian tourists visiting Australia, an increase of 39.5 percent over the previous year. Such a successful programme by the ATC in developing the Australian tourism industry has been used as promotions model for other countries, including the United States. Ms. Vera has much experience in the public relations field. A one-time Flight Purser with Cathay Pacific, she attended Taruma Negara University, majoring in Economics. Since then she has spent five years as Public Relations Manager at one of Jakarta's most popular hotels, CitraLand Hotel. Today, in her new job as PR Manager of ATC's Indonesian office, Ms. Vera is responsible for developing communications and building up further relationships with prospective Indonesian visitors to Australia, as well as providing complete information on Australian tourism affairs. However, her achievements are a reward for all the efforts she has made to develop her skills and education as far as she can. Congratulations to Ms. Vera. ■

WHO'S WHAT

CATRO IN JAKARTA

Indonesia's enthusiasm for tennis increases year by year. This is seen not only in the growing television coverage of major international events but the fact that Yayuk Basuki has successfully entrenched herself in the upper echelons of the WTA world rankings - Yayuk is currently listed in the top 30. Whereas in the past tennis was almost exclusively the sport of bankers, businessmen and other members of the top set, it is today becoming more and more a "people's sport". This positive development has attracted the attentions of Catro, a

European tennis academy, who believe that their professional coaching services will raise the standards of both Indonesian coaches and players to international standards. Formed ten years ago in Vienna, Catro has since spread its wings to many different countries around the world. Catro entered Hong Kong five years ago; today it is Indonesia's turn. With professional and scientific expertise, and utilising the latest innovations in on- and off-court teaching methods, they present winning tennis techniques for all levels of players. The implementation of this modern tennis coaching is carried out in Jakarta in cooperation with the Shangri-La Hotel through membership of its tennis club programme. Members enjoy many extra facilities such as full health club membership, priority court booking at peak hours, an introductory two hours free tennis coaching, and exclusive availability of Catro's world-class coaching services amongst others. "Such a programme will surely open up avenues for Indonesian tennis to reach even higher levels in the tough world of international competition," stated Dr. Gebhard Gritsch, Catro's expert in tennis science. ■



It has taken ten years of on-going research for Gillette to come up with their new advanced product that provides superior shaving and sensor technology for women. Among the factors considered were how women shave, where they shave and what their needs are. Even the ergonomics of the handle took five years to figure out, but it is lighter and provides a better arc enabling the user to see where she is shaving. Sensor for Women is specially designed with a two-directional grip that gives

superior control, and apart from being aesthetic, the waves on the grip are primarily functional. But it was not only laboratory research that has achieved this new technology, extensive surveying and testing by consumers resulted in very important input. The result is a unique handle design that acts as an extension of a woman's finger and provides total control by reducing the sideways movement that causes nicks and cuts. Another significant feature is the use of twin spring-mounted blades which sense and self-adjust to the curves and contours of the woman's body. During the product launching, the Business Manager for the Shaving Division of PT. Gillette Indonesia, Mrs. Renny A. Paryanto, pointed out: "... Sensor for Women is also completed with a moisturising strip which is designed to automatically lubricate the surface the surface that is being shaved with aloe and other moisturisers." Long-lasting results and manoeuvrability, safety, closeness and smoothness are blended into one modern product with Gillette Sensor for Women. ■



GILLETTE FOR WOMEN

It's not just Western industrial and property developers who are looking at Asia as a potential market for the next century, the tourism industry too is checking out the prospects. Recently the Society Des Bains Des Mer (SBM) visited Jakarta to hold a presentation at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel. This hotel group is actively spreading its target market into the Asian market with increasing intensity. Asian visitors currently form the fifth largest market of SBM in Monte Carlo, but the group hopes that within the next two to three years this may rise to third or even second place. SBM manages four deluxe hotels in Monaco - the independent principality on the French Riviera - which offers more than just the glamour playground of the rich and famous, with stunning views and of course, the Casino gambling and shows that long predate America's Las Vegas. If the Hotel de Paris is the most world renowned of the four properties, the Hotel Hermitage, Mirabeau Hotel and Monte Carlo Beach Hotel each have their own attractions, and all four are located close to one another. To show its greater attention to the Asian market, SBM will celebrate Chinese New Year 1996 by flying in the best Asian chefs to present the finest Asian cuisine at the cafe de Paris and Cote Jardin restaurants in the Hotel de Paris. Given that Monte Carlo is a unique tourism site with a magical allure, SBM is ideally positioned to attract the growing number of Asians who appreciate the lifestyle where art collectors, sportsmen, music lovers and business people from all over the world meet to savour gastronomic excellence and chance their hand with lady luck. ■

WHO'S

WHAT

SBM MONTE-CARLO



Changes are occurring throughout the city, even in the sports complex of Senayan. The construction of Plaza Senayan, strategically located on the fringes of Jakarta's giant sports complex, will bridge the central business district of the Golden Triangle with the residential areas of South Jakarta including Simpruk. The 60,000 square metre site owned by Kajima Overseas Asia Pte. Ltd., PT. Aditya Wirabakti and Senayan Sports Centre Development Body will provide the only modern shopping

complex in the area. With a total investment of US\$ 100 million, the complex boasts Metro Department Stores, Hero Supermarkets and Cinema 21, with 7 cinemas, among its anchor clients. Construction of the first phase involving Kajima Overseas Asia, PT. Wakita Karya, PT. Jaya Teknik Indonesia and PT. Rakintam was completed on schedule within 23 months, and the second phase with an additional 26,000 square metre building is expected to be finished by the end of 1996. At the soft opening in mid-November surprises were in store, as on entering the atrium one

comes face to face with a huge Marionette clock. Some 2 metres in diameter, 4 metres high, 6 metres wide, and weighing 6 tons, it is the largest of its type anywhere in the world. On every hour, three pairs of dolls playing musical instruments emerge from the sides of the clock in a performance that lasts around three minutes, and the clock is guaranteed to become a tourist attraction in its own right. Jakarta could do with more projects that combine tourist attractions with modern necessities. ■



THE BIGGEST MARIONETTE

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

The final month of the year was also the tenth month of the Roman pre-Julian calendar - *Decem* (ten) - whence comes our modern name. It is of course, the season of goodwill to all men, with Christmas Day falling on the 25th, St. Stephen's on the 26th, St. John the Evangelist on the 27th and Holy Innocents on the 28th.

For all the good things that we should be thinking during the month however, it has often been a time of trial and tribulation. December 7, 1941 for example, is a day that will forever remain burned into

American history. The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour prior to a declaration of hostilities, was forever to change the face of Asia.

Despite the condemnation the attack received, it was brilliantly conceived and executed but, altogether 19 ships were sunk or damaged and some 2,300 people killed, the aircraft carriers were not in port. While early Japanese successes included the surrender of Hongkong on Christmas Day, the survival of American air power was to prove a vital factor in the Pacific theatre. So too was an event that took

place on 2 December 1942, when a group of physicists under Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago produced the first nuclear chain reaction.

For all the hostile acts however - the Jameson Raid into Transvaal in 1895 in an attempt to overthrow the Boer government there, and the American invasion of Panama in 1899 to overthrow General Manuel Noriega are but two more - December is also the month in which the Geneva Convention originated, 22 December 1864.

Abel Tasman discovered New Zealand in 1642, but like Australia, the Dutch left it for the British to colonise. It was on 30 December 1900 that the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed, 6 December

1921 saw the Irish Free State set up by a Peace treaty with Britain, and on 27 December 1949 the United States of Indonesia came into being. On a less convincing political note however, 16 December 1987 saw Roh Tae Woo win Presidential elections in South Korea. At the time, there were charges that they had been rigged; recent events have suggested that this may well have been true!

While we take airline flight for granted nowadays, it was on 17 December 1903 at Kitty Hawk Field that Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved the first controlled flight in a heavier-than-air machine. Advancement was swift, and on 10 December 1958, the first domestic jet airline service in the United States was National Airlines' flight between New York and Miami. Sadly, 30 years later, Pan Am Flight 101 blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland, the victim of a terrorist bomb.

Medicine is another field in which great strides have been made in recent years, and it seems hard to realise that it was on 3 December 1967 that Dr. Christian Barnard and his team of 30 performed the world's first heart transplant, at Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town. The recipient, Louis Washkansky, lived only 18 days, but since then life-spans have been extended by more than 22 years.

Although Warren Hastings (1732), Robert Menzies (1894) and Leonid Brezhnev (1906) were all politicians born in December, it's the arts that really dominate the birthday scene. Composers Domenico Cimarosa (1749), Giacomo Puccini (1858) and Jean Sibelius (1865); and writers Jane Austen (1775), Joseph Conrad (1857), Rudyard Kipling (1865) and John Osborne (1929) all first saw light in the last month of the year. In the spirit of happiness however, let's give particular attention to 5 December 1901, the birth-date of Walter Elias Disney who left us so much to enjoy, especially at this time of the year. ■

The creator of Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney, was born in December.



**ALAMSYAH RATU
PERWIRANEGARA**

Former Minister of Religious
Affairs

Kotabumi, December 25

Jl. Proklamasi 36

ATINA NORMAN SASONO

Functionary, Indonesia Cancer
Foundation

Bogor, December 4

Jl. Cidurian 9 Cikini

CHRISTINE HAKIM

Actress

Jambi, December 25

Jl. Bendungan Hilir III - 64

**DATO' DALI MAHMUD
HASHIM**

Ambassador Of Malaysia

Selangor, December 25

Jl. HR Rasuna Said

Kav. C 11 - 14 Kuningan

DIAN S. CIPUTRA

December 27

Jl. Bukit Golf Utama

Kav. III PA / 1 Pondok Indah

EVY TJANDRA KAHAR

December 20

Jl. Simpruk II, Kav. E 16

GLORIA DEMEL

Wife of Austria Ambassador

Vienna, Austria, December 19

Jl. Imam Bonjol 45

HAYA ADRA MAMLOUK

Wife of Ambassador Lebanon

Tripoli, Lebanon, December 16,

Jl. Patiunus No. 7

HENDRA RAHARDJA

Harapan Group

Ujung Pandang, December 3,

Jl. Widya Chandra Raya 21

INKE MARIS

Director of Inke Maris &

Associates

Bogor, December 7

Jl. Alam Sari IV / 7

JASEM AL - MUBARAKI

Ambassador of Kuwait

Kuwait, December 6

Jl. Denpasar Raya kav 9 No. 9

Blok A All,

Kuningan Timur

J.B. SUMARLIN

Blitar, December 7

Jl. Banyuwangi 5

JOOP AVE

Minister of Tourism &

Telecommunication

Yogyakarta, December 5

Jl. Kebon Sirih

KARIN SEEMAN

Wife of Ambassador Germany
Republic Federation

Schwerte, German

December 19

Jl. MH Thamrin No.1 Jakarta

KASIT PIROMYA

Ambassador Of Thailand

Bangkok, December 15

Jl. Taman Ubud I No. 5

HARYANTO PITOYO

Director of PT Supitron Pramesti

December 18

Jl. Cendana No. 15

IR. KOMAJAYA

Director of PT Total Bangun Persada

December 29

Jl. Kemanggisan Jaya No. 8

KRISHNA DEDI

Director of PT Mega Eltra

December 2

Jl. Bangka 8 A / 10

LOUIS EMAN

Director of Bank Pinaesaan

December 25

Jl. Tulodong Bawah IV/ 36

Kebayoran Baru

MARIMUTU SINIVASAN

PT Texmaco Jakarta Group

December 17

Kompleks Permata Hijau Block T - 7

Simprug, Keb - Baru

MAHAMMAD JUSUF HAMKA

Pres Commissioner

PT Fitria Hamka Mandiri

Jakarta, December 5

Jl. Krekot Raya No. 71 - 73

NIENIE N. ADMAJAYA

Vice President Director

Bank Danamon

December 5

Jl. Permata Hijau N I / 10

PETER AMBROVIC

Ambassador of Slovak

Bratslava, Slovak, December 23

Jl. Prof Moh. Yamin No. 29

PETER SIE

Designer

Bogor, December 28

Jl. Tebet Raya 145

POHAN BUDIMAN

Tanjung Raya Timber Group

December 10

Jl. A. M. Sangaji No. 14 A

RAUL A ESKILDSEN A

Counsul General of Panama

Panama, December 29

8th floor, W T C

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 29 - 31

RMH. YAPTO S.

SOERJOSOEMARNO, SH

December 16

ROSANO BARACK

PT Bimantara Group

December 26

Jakarta - Housing 1 - 2

Cidodol, Keb - Lama

RUDINI

Former Minister of Home Affairs

Malang, December 15

Jl. RS Fatmawati 25 Cipete

SOFJAN ALISJAHBANA

President of

PT Gaya Favorite Press

December 10

Jl. Sukabumi No. 36

SUDWIKATMONO

Subentra Group

Solo, December 28

Jl. Bukit Golf Utama Raya

Pondok Indah

SUKANTO TANOTO

Inti Indorayon Group

Belawan, December 25

Jl. Tomang Raya 22

SULASTRI

SUDWIKATMONO

Purworejo, December 14

Jl. Bukit Golf Utama Raya

Pondok Indah

SUSRINAH SANYOTO

SASTROWARDOYO

Wife of

Minister for Investment

December 18

Jl. Taman Anggrek No. 15 A ,

Slipi

THEODORE P. RAHMAT, Ir.

PT Astra Group

Kadipaten, December 15

Jl. Cibitung II no. 34 - A

TIDJAN ANANTO

Panin Group

Jakarta, December 22

Jl. Kebahagiaan No. 48

U NYI NYI THAN

Ambassador of Myanmar

Pathein, Myanmar,

December 19

Jl. H Agus Salim No. 109

WILLIAM SOERYADJAYA

Malabar Group

Majalengka, December 20

Jl. St. Syahrir 27

ZAKIAH IBRAHIM RISJAD

December 28

Jl. Sekolah Duta Raya Kav. 24

Pondok Indah



SUDWIKATMONO



**SULASTRI
SUDWIKATMONO**



KARIN SEEMAN



**SUSRINAH SANYOTO
SASTROWARDOYO**



WILLIAM SOERYADJAYA

**MOHAMED ABDUL AZIZ
SALAM**

Ambassador of Rep. Yaman

Rep. Yaman December 15

Jl. Yusuf Adiwinata No. 29,

Menteng



LEADERSHIP SERIES

ady Margaret Thatcher, was the honoured speaker at the second Citibank Asian Leadership Series. Her visit to Jakarta grabbed media headlines. Held at the Shangri-La, the event attracted many business people, bankers, politicians and, of course, the press who listened attentively to the Iron Lady's two-hour speech. Her strong character showed through in her speech, with ideas and criticisms, and incisive comments on the European Union in Brussels. This second Asian Leadership Series speech proved as big a success as the first series where George Bush was the highlight speaker. ■

1. Mr. Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo (Minister for Investment), Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (Former Prime Minister of U.K), Mr. I.B. Sudjana (Minister of Mines & Energy) with a guest.

2. Mr. Samy Ragheb (Vice President of Citibank NA), Mr. John L. Segreti (General Manager of Shangri-La Hotel Jakarta), Mr. Roland Santo (Vice President of Citibank NA).

3. Mr. Boyke Gazali (middle), Mr. Yan Darmadi (right) with other guests.

4. Mr. John Prasetya, a guest, Mr. Piet Tjap.

THE U.S.- INDONESIA SOCIETY

inaugurated just a year ago in Washington D.C., the United States - Indonesia Society celebrated its first anniversary on 1 November in Jakarta. Members from both countries gathered in the Panti Surya Ballroom, Hotel Aryaduta Jakarta, where among those present were the Governor of Bank Indonesia, Mr. Soedradjat Djiwandono, Mr. Soemitro Djojohadikusumo (Former Minister of Economic) and Mr. Paul Wolfowitz- Co-Chairman of the Board of Trustee to The Society in Jakarta. ■

1. Mr. Paul Wolfowitz with the American Society.

2. Mr. Soedradjat Djiwandono (Governor of Bank Indonesia), Mr. Tanri Abeng, Mrs. Shanty Soedarmo,

3. Mr. & Mrs. Soemitro Djojohadikusumo with Mr. Manfred Kalcher (General Manager of Aryaduta).

4. Mr. Eddy Tumengkol, Mrs. Barbara Harvey, Mr. Yusuf Ronodipuro.

5. Mr. Hasyim Djojohadikusumo, Mr. Paul Wolfowitz, Mr. Iwan Tirta.